THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 54. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DISASTER IN NEPONSET.

The Mississippi Railroad Accident.

The Worst Railroad in America

Seven Disasters in One Month.

More Deaths by Kerosene.

Three Young Women Fatally Burned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DISASTER OF NEPONSET.

Six Women Burned to Death in a Cotton Drying Works—Particulars of the Fire.

The Boston *Post* of the 3d inst. has the following particulars of the fearful disaster, previously noted by telegraph:—

Yesterday witnessed a catastrophe that deprived six poor women of their lives and rendered six families desolate of a mother. It occurred in the Sixteenth ward, or what was formerly known as Granite Bridge, Neponset. At this place was situated a number of buildings known as McBride's Drying Works, owned and occupied as cotton drying works by George McBride. The buildings were seven in number, connected together in such a manner as to facilitate the work. The section destroyed was in the form of a T, the top being a building 50 by 30, used as a sorting-room, in which the cotton was first taken from the bales, the good sorted from the bad, etc. The body of the T represents the drying building, 80 by 30, in which the cotton was placed on racks to dry. The heat necessary for drying was furnished by 10,000 feet of one-inch steam pipes laid between the floors. These buildings were of wood, a story and one-half high. The others consisted of a one-story storehouse, small engine-house, etc. The number of operatives varied according to the amount of work. At times there have been as many as thirty or forty employed, but yesterday the number was small, consisting of three men and six women. The men were at work in the lower story and the women in the upper story of the sorting-room before described. The origin of the fire is unknown, and probably will for ever remain a mystery. The men were first aware of its presence about 10 o'clock, by the smoke which filled their apartment, and instantly seeking its cause discovered the fire breaking out from one corner of the arm of the T, or the sorting-room. Of course all the efforts which could possibly be made were instantly put forward to rescue the women; but the majority of them must have been suffocated before the fire was discovered. Only one was visible after that time, and she quickly disappeared as the devouring flames, finding the best of fuel in the well-dried wood, swept through the windows, encircled the roof, and passed on to the drying house, which fell an easy prey to the strong body of blaze behind it. Nothing could be done for the unfortunate women; the heat repelled all advances, and small need was there of an attempt, for there was not a single chance of finding life in the building after the flames appeared at the windows. A half hour had elapsed and the burning pile was mostly consumed before the fire engines made an appearance. Heavy streams deluged the ruins and subdued the heat so as to render search for the bodies practicable. One could hardly imagine, on viewing the spot, that the charred space of ground, eighty by fifty feet, had so lately been covered with structures and busy life.

Nothing would indicate it, unless we except the multitude of steam pipes which once laid between the floors, but now are entirely exposed. The relatives of the persons known to have been in the flames encircled the ruins, with what feelings can be imagined better than described. The finding of the remains occupied but a few moments. Six charred stumps, with nothing to indicate the one from the other, were all that remained of the female operatives. They were not in the shape of human bodies, but an examination gave evidence that such was the fact. The names of the parties are:—Mrs. Robert Martin, Chelsea; Mrs. Peter Martin, Mrs. Thomas Hurley, Mrs. P. Kennedy, all of Neponset, and Mrs. Conniff, of Glover's Corner. All of them leave husbands living, and all of them have families of either one or two children. The deceased were mostly middle-aged women. The bodies were finally placed in the receiving tomb in the Garden Cemetery, immediately adjoining the premises. Here they will remain until turned over to the charge of their relatives.

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Worst Railroad in America—The Late Disaster at Oxford, Miss.—Seven Disasters in One Month—Feeling of the People.

OXFORD, Miss., March 1.

The terrible accident two miles out of Oxford, which resulted in the death of twenty-five persons and the serious wounding of forty more, has excited a profound indignation throughout this portion of the State. The particulars, as published in the *Herald*, are in the main correct; but it should be distinctly understood that the train did not in any sense run off the track, but that the horrible affair came from the well-known rottenness of the trestle timbers of the bridge work spanning the gully over which the train was about to pass. The facts in brief are these:—The regular morning train, after leaving Humboldt at high speed, reached Buckner's trestle, the engine and baggage car crossing safely, but the other cars were precipitated below. The last car hung by the track at an inclination of fifty degrees with the perpendicular, and passengers were crushed together and packed like sardines at the lower end, with stoves, chairs, seats, etc., on top. Many perished there from suffocation. The others were killed by bruising, contusions, and fatal blows. The conductor had an iron bolt driven through his head and suffered instant death. The dead and wounded are being carefully attended. On Friday last there was another disaster, nine miles beyond Durant, which resulted in the delay of the train for twelve hours. The cause was the absolute rottenness and worthlessness of the trestle work at that point.

These frightful calamities have aroused the people to the inevitable danger attending travel on the road. The Mississippi Road to-day is unfit for luse, is rotten, shaky, rickety, and is the worst slaughter-house in the Union. Seven accidents have occurred in one month, with the prospect of an increase as long as the iron assassin is allowed to continue its murderous travel. The road bed is no more stable than shifting sands. No repairs to speak of have been made since the war, and these accidents have resulted from criminal negligence and brutal indifference. As soon as the great smash up was over the company barned the cars and trestlework, and, as people here believe, to cover evidence of the rottenness to the trestle timbers. In many localities the rails yield frightfully as the cars speed over them, and often at the joint there is an unfilled space of several inches. The road throughout is dangerous, is a mechanical slaughter-house, and he who ventures to travel it does so at the peril of his life. The stockholders and management are imbecile. The rolling stock is heavily mortgaged and no judgment can be collected, so that the managers care nothing. They are ruining the people of Mississippi, keeping away travellers and settlers, and murdering victims without remorse. They feel independent and, as a man remarked, "don't care a d—." The only relief is to close the road and demand its proper repair. You may expect to hear of disasters when the number of victims is large enough to render the trifling circumstance an item of news.

DEATH IN KEROSENE.

Three Young Women Horribly and Fatally Burned While Attempting to Light Fires with This Dangerous Oil.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of a recent date says:

Notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the careless and dangerous practice of lighting fires with kerosene, the practice is indulged in to a great extent, and within the past two days has been the source of two terrible accidents, through which three young women were horribly and fatally burned. The first accident took place at the residence of Mr. Wheelock.

On Saturday morning, a trifle after 6 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Peter Wheelock, on the corner of Jackson and Division streets, resounded with shrieks from the basement. Mr. Wheelock immediately ran down stairs, and was horrified to find the servant girl, Maggie Doyle, writhing in pain upon the floor, her clothes and hair ablaze. Beside her, near the stove, lay a quart kerosene can with the bottom blown out, which told at a glance the cause of the poor girl's misfortune. Quick as thought Mr. Wheelock seized his overcoat, and enveloping the shrieking girl, smothered the flames. The physicians have abandoned all hopes of her recovery. Miss Doyle is about twenty years of age, and was the only stay and support of an aged and widowed mother.

The next accident, similar in cause and result, took place at 6 30 o'clock yesterday morning. Verheim's National Hotel, corner of West Water and Fowler streets, was the scene of another accident, by which two girls, cooks in the establishment, were so badly burned that the physicians pronounced them beyond a hope of recovery. Mr. George Langley, runner for the hotel, had just returned from the Union Depot, and was pumping two pails of water in the basement, some fifteen feet from the kitchen door, when he theard the sound of an explosion, followed by screams. He hurried to the kitchen door, which opened inward from the hall, but found it blocked by some one upon the inside. Divining the trouble he immediately knocked a panel out of the door and found the girls enveloped in flames. Recognising the porter, they opened the door, and, placing their burning arms about him, cried amid shrieks and groans, "Oh, George, save us, save us!" Mr. Langley, finding that he could not release himself in the hall, rushed out into the yard with the girls, where he disengaged himself, and, taking off his overcoat, ran after one of them, and caught her just as she reached the street. He quickly threw the garment over her and managed to smother the fire. While Mr. Langley was busy with the unfortunate girl upon the walk, the clerk of the hotel, aroused by their shrieks and groans, reached the yard and tore the burning clothing from the other girl, who was chasing about the yard in great agony. With permission of Dr. Spearman, the physician in charge, the eldest of the girls was allowed to relate the circumstances attending the accident. She gave her name as Matilda Jahr; said she was eighteen years of age; said she and her companion, Caroline Kostar, got up late, and, in their hurry to get breakfast on time, could not get the fire to burn, when she ran up stairs and got a gallon can of kerosene, and commenced to pour some of the oil upon the fire, while her companion stooped and blew the kindling at the hearth draught. Quicker than thought fire communicated to the can, and, blowing the bottom out, scattered its burning contents over them.

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN.

His Twins Buried and His Wife Married to Another—She has Him Arrested on a Charge of Abandonment.

On Wednesday Catharine Cantrell, residing at No. 61 Greenwich street, and a woman of middle age, applied to Justice Dowling for the purpose of securing the arrest of John Cantrell, her husband, on a charge of abandonment. A warrant was issued, and the accused was duly arraigned before the magistrate, when he, through counsel, made the defense that Catharine had another husband living.

John O'Connell, proprietor of a sailor's boarding-house at No. 19 Pearl street, testified that he had known the complainant for over five years; in 1864 she came to his house with a man named Gould, whom she introduced as her husband; this man disperared soon after, and the woman informed O'Connell that he had enlisted in the navy, and she had received $200 as his bounty, and added that she had caused him to enlist in the army once before and got $400 bounty money. Gould had not been seen until within the past fortnight, when he visited the boarding-house in company with the defendant in the present case.

Charles H. Morse, residing at No. 208 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, testified that he became acquainted with Gould a few weeks ago, when the latter came on board a schooner at Philadelphia and worked his passage to this city; Gould told the witness that he had a wife living at No. 19 Pearl street, whom he had not seen for some years; they called at O'Connell's house together and saw Catharine, who immediately recognized Gould as "Alph," and said, "Yours were twins, and are both dead;" she also told Gould that she had married another man, and would show him the person if he would wait until night.

Considerable cross-examination by the magistrate of the complainant, the prisoner, and the witnesses elicited the fact that Catharine gave birth to twins a few months after her marriage to Cantrell, who buried them in proper manner when death occurred, a few days after. Cantrell knew he was not the father, yet declared he had lived happily with her until he discovered the fact of the first marriage. As Cantrell stated that the first husband had shipped from Philadelphia in a vessel for Matanzas, the magistrate decided to adjourn the case for two weeks in order that search may be made for proof of the first marriage.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

PANIC.

A Scene in a West Virginia Church.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Feb. 28.

Last evening an immense crowd gathered at the Island M. E. Church to hear Rev. Mr. Webb's sermon. It beiun the end of the conference year, more persons were in the church than ever gathered in it before. Just as the preacher had given out his text the joists under the centre of the floor parted with a crash like the roar of artillery, and the floor commenced settling.

The scene that ensued beggars description. Some rushed for the doors, but could not get out for the pressure of the crowd behind them. Women fainted; others uttered wild cries of fear and terror. Men tried to get out of the windows or to push their wives out. One enterprising man, finding that he could not move the bottom sash of a window, and that the top one was partly down, climbed up the window and jumped out. He picked himself off the ground somewhat bruised. As soon as the first scare was over, and the persons who had remained cool got the others quieted, all got out uninjured. Fortunately, there is no basement under the church, and the floor could only sink about a foot before striking the ground. Had the audience remembered this, the excitement would have been unnecessary.

BERGNER ONCE MORE.

LOWRY'S THIRD LETTER.

Lowry Tracks the Deacon's "Slimy Length" Through the Lobbies, and Shows his Prospect of Some Day Hanging from a Lamp-post, High Above the Rest of the Plunderers.

Senator Lowry's third letter to "Deacon" Bergner reads as follows:—

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1870.—Deacon George Bergner:—Yesterday I parted with you abruptly, and with regret, at the capital of law sellers; to-day I warmly greet you from the city of Penn. My duties here are of such a character that it may be out of my power again to salute you before I return to the home of the head of an organization which purchrses, intimidates, and debauches men at the lowest price, and sells their votes at the the highest—a city which has within itself an organization of which you are an outrider, standing like a highwayman, demanding of every corporation in the State, as well as every individual who seeks legislation, their purses or their lives. Pardon me, my dear Deacon, for this complimentary digression, and I will proceed with the main issue.

One year ago I protested against your outrageous practice of corrupting a majority of the Republican party on or before their arrival at Harrisburg, and then calling a caucus, when you knew that the knaves could outvote the honest men, and compelling us to stand by the party or suffer the ignominy of voting with the Democracy. I protested against these outrages, and showed my contempt for such caucus nominations by refusing to vote for the caucus nominee for State Treasurer.

I would not have dared to have done so during the war, for then we had a nation to save from rebels, but now we have to save it from thieves. The African to-day is riding in the cars, the negro has taken the seat of Jeff Davis in the Senate of the United States, the colored man will vote at all future elections, he already represents us in the army and at foreign courts, and with these great facts accomplished, the question of his position is forever established: and in future my attention shall be directed to such men as you.

I knew last winter that the nomination of Mr. Mackey had been purchased, and that the movers in it had insulted the dignity and outraged the clearly expressed preferences of the Republican party for another man. In this struggle private bankers openly took part; Senators and Representatives were importuned before they reached Harrisburg, and long before a caucus was called a majority of the dominant party were pledged, bound hand and foot, and carried into our gatherings, where they were voted in the interest of the ring that ruled. I beheld, with shame and humiliation, these proceedings for years. I have watched you, Deacon Bergner, while showing your slimy length along the lobbies of the Legislature, plying a vocation as fixed by yourself or fixed for you by your wealthier and, if possible, more corrupt masters.

Your newspaper has been prostituted to these disgraceful purposes, and is the defender now of the plunderers of the Treasury, and the defamer of those whom you could not purchase, and who are endeavoring to protect the public moneys from swindlers and robbers. One year ago I was compelled, in justice to the people and out of regard to the honor of the Republican party, to strike at those who are its worst enemies, and try to protect it from further pollution. Of course, in doing this I incurred your hatred and that of your confederates, who monopolize the deposits of the public money, and who do the great measure of their banking business with the funds of the Commonwealth. A year ago you supposed the Treasury thieves had become permanently fixed in power, and you, Deacon Bergner, also started a bank, that you might share in their profits, Mr. Mackey, the State Treasurer, giving you a deposit, on which capital, I have reason to believe, this institution was solely based. My course and that of my comrades put an end to your note-shaving with the public money. And when I used my efforts to save the Republican party and the State Treasury from the clutches of thieves, I drew upon myself their malignant hate, and though you were put forward to throw your filth upon me, I knew that behind were those who owned and used you.

By the practices to which I have alluded, you and your confederates have amassed fortunes, gigantic in proportion and in fraud—fortunes stolen from the Treasuries of the State and General Government—and it is stated as a fact, and I believe it to be true, that you may present a bill of any character, however questionable, and for any amount of money, and you can pass it through the Legislature. The fortunes thus made are now boldly used to defy the will of the people of Pennsylvania, by corrupting their representatives whenever it is the interest of these men to do so, and, after having done so, audaciously make it public that whenever they want a Senator they buy him like a sheep in the shambles.

The defeat of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer was the only way I could see to the beginning of the end of this shame and fraud, which the people of Pennsylvania have so long and so grievously suffered. I have started an investigation, which has already developed a condition of affairs which would, if driven home, arouse the apprehension of every tax-payer, and impel the people to force their representatives to inaugurate an absolute reform in their legislation, or they will take it in their own hands, as the people did in the French revolution, and hang the leaders to the lamp-posts of the capital; and you, Deacon Bergner, when that day comes, will be exalted above the rest, by having your head borne upon a pike pole, high above the others, as chief among the clan of public plunderers.

Believe me, dear Deacon, with distinguished consideration, faithfully yours,

MORROW B. LOWRY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the case called for trial was that of the United States vs. 92 barrels of whisky, claimed by John Brellinger, Jr., an information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant had fraudulently failed to pay the tax. It was alleged that in the early part of September last four barrels of whisky were found at Lancaster, coming from the rectifying establishment of the claimant at Manchester, York county, the stamps upon which differed from the contents, at once raising the presumption of fraud.

This led to an investigation of the claimant's rectifying house, which revealed the fact that there were thirty barrels of whisky there unstamped, that there were 1000 gallons in rectifying casks, for which no barrels could be found to correspond; also two small stills were found upon the premises, which had the appearance of having been recently used; and lastly, that a wagon load of whisky, upon which the tax had not been paid, had been taken away from the place at night. For these reasons the establishment was seized. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of Matthias Kaas, the pawnbroker, was resumed this morning. In regard to the charge of his being accessory before the fact to the burglary committed at Nicholas Marshall's house, on the night of December 24, 1866, witnesses were produced who testified that Kaas was with them in another part of the city from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock the following morning. In regard to the charge of receiving stolen goods, a witness said he was in Kaas' shop when a man who was accustomed to deal there sold it to him. The arguments of counsel are now being made.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gold 113¾.

The Naval Board of Surveys.

Adjournment of the West Virginia Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YOPK.

Another Marked Decline in Gold.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Gold opened this morning at 113¾. This is the lowest since the battle of Bull Run.

[The latter statement refers, of course, to the second battle of Bull Run. Gold commanded no premium in 1861, and but 5 per cent. in January, 1863.—ED. TEL.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Board of Survey.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Naval Committee of the House is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Robeson, modifying his previous letters relative to a Board of Naval Survey. He states that "on consideration, and in view of the strong opinion of Admiral Farragut and other experienced officers on the question," he requests that "the Board of Survey be constituted of officers of rank not below that of Rear-Admiral."

Collector Root.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President has determined to retain General Adrian R. Root, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third (Buffalo) District, New York, and therefore has withdrawn from the Senate the name of George R. Kibb, who had been nominated as General Root's successor.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 4.—The Legislature adjourned this morning at one o'clock. A large amount of important legislation was left unfinished for want of time. The contest over the capital question ended on Thursday night in retaining the location at Charleston. This is therefore probably the last Legislature that will assemble in Wheeling. The Governor and heads of the State departments will leave for Charleston in a few weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Connell, vacating part of Woodpecker and Rising Sun lanes.

Mr. Watt, supplement for Schuylkill River Passenger Railroad Company.

Mr. Henszey, relative to the courts of Philadelphia advertising.

Mr. Rutan, relative to railroad companies and common carriers, defining their liabilities and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life, and with regard to the treasury investigation. Mr. Mumma introduced the following:—

Whereas, The late State Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, has declined to be sworn before the Finance Committee to make answer to such matters as the said committee might deem important for the information of the Senate, and it is therefore manifestly inexpedient to pursue this investigation any further, unless the Senate determines to compel parties to be sworn before the committee; therefore

Resolved, The Chairman of said committee is hereby requested to report the facts to the Senate for further action in the premises.

Mr. Lowry trusted this resolution was not going to be adopted. This Senate should compel Mr. Irwin to be sworn. If he was sworn and then said he could not answer any particular question or questions without criminating himself, or any other legal cause, he might then thus shield himself, but could not stand up and defy the dignity and power of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mumma said he had never had much confidence in these investigations. This one it seemed was just about to end where they all ended, but it was a fact notoriously known and widely announced in the newspapers that General Irwin had declined to be sworn before the committee.

Mr. Mackey had gone through a long examination, though he had refused to answer some questions; it was now evident to every one that every other gentleman subpœnaed to appear would avail himself of the privilege assumed by General Irwin, because nobody wanted to be put through such a mill if he could avoid it by simply writing a letter declining. The action of this committee was strange. He would not, however, say anything against the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Billingfelt.

Mr. Billingfelt, interrupting, said the gentleman had already impugned his character.

The debate continued at length, but terminated without action.

House.

Mr. Mooney and Mr. Carlin presented petitions from five thousand citizens in favor of selecting a site for the public buildings by vote.

Mr. Carlin also presented others for and against selecting Independence Square.

BILLS REPORTED.

House resolution for the final adjournment on 31st March, favorably.

House resolution exempting the Northern Home from taxation on certain bequests, negatively.

House bill providing a home for disabled soldiers and sailors, negatively.

House bill urging Congress to pay the claims for border raid damages, affirmatively.

House bill exempting certain bequests of Dr. James Rush from taxation, negatively.

House bill requiring treasurers of mining and manufacturing companies to keep separate bank accounts, under their official title, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing the local courts to exempt property from taxation after full notice to citizens, and a hearing in court, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing a tender of legal-tender notes of the United States in payment of debts in this Commonwealth, and providing a stay of execution, affirmatively as published.

House bill repealing the act declaring Good Friday to be a public holiday, affirmatively.

Also, declaring that public holidays may be held to occur for particular purposes on the day succeeding Sunday when the holiday falls on Sunday.

House bill absolutely prohibiting evasion of the $300 exemption law, affirmatively.

House bill requiring venders of patent-rights to obtain licenses, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing the Fifth and Sixth and Second and Third streets passenger railroads to salt their tracks north of Berks and York streets, affirmatively.

House bill requiring prothonotaries and clerks of courts to keep a cost docket of their charges, to be open for inspection, negatively.

House bill authorizing school directors to be elected in the same manner as other city officers.

House bill absolutely requiring the owners of real estate to register their property, and inflicting a fine of $5 per month for neglect, which fine shall become a lien after six months, affirmatively.

The House bill making the Recorders of Deeds, Prothonotaries and Clerks of courts liable for false or erroneous certificates of search, affirmatively.

The House bill repealing the General Turnpike Road law so far as it relates to the Perkiomen road through Germantown, affirmatively.

The House bill giving the powers of the Receiver of Taxes to City Councils, affirmatively.

Adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M. on Monday.

SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Missionary Schooner Morning Star.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* gives the following particulars of the loss of the missionary schooner Morning Star, obtained from Captain Tengstrom:—

"The brig Morning Star left the south harbor of Strong's Island, for Honolulu, at 3:30 on the 18th of October, with light wind off shore. Were towed out with two of the brig's boats and the pilot boat. At 5 P. M. the pilot and all the shore hands left the vessel, and one of the brig's boats was sent to get some lines which had been left on the reef. At 6:15 the boat returned and was taken on board the brig, which was at this time fully three miles from shore, with wind very light, north by west. During the evening, which was cloudy and dark, it was found that the brig had drifted inshore with a strong current. The boats were at once manned and sent ahead to tow her off, but still the vessel kept drifting in. Finding that nothing could be done to keep her off shore, the port anchor was let go at 8:30 P. M., in twenty-five fathoms of water. At 10 P. M. a squall came up from the eastward, which appeared very threatening, but gave us hope that by slipping the anchor we might get out to sea before the force of the squall struck the vessel. Everything was made ready for this emergency. As the squall struck us, the fore and aft sails were hoisted, the chain slipped, and for a moment the vessel went ahead; but the heavy rollers which came in checked her headway, and before she could gather again she struck a little aft the mainmast, the next sea lifting her broadside on to the rocks. The current at the time appeared to be at least four knots an hour, in the opposite direction to what it usually runs. At 11 P. M. the passengers were sent ashore in one of the boats, at great peril. At 11:30 the foremast was cut away. A heavy wave which had broken over the vessel made a complete wreck of everything on deck and in the cabin—staterooms, doors, and furniture being completely smashed by its force—and all the clothing, stores, etc., scattered and destroyed. At 1:30 the boats returned from the harbor, three miles distant. As every sea washed entirely over the vessel, nothing could be done further to save her or the effects, and at 2 A. M. the officers and crew went on shore. They returned at daylight, but found everything so completely destroyed by the breakers that nothing could be saved.

Captain Tengstrom chartered the British trading brig Anne Porter, Captain Davis, of Shanghae, to bring the passengers to Honolulu, among whom are Rev. V. E. Pogue, Rev. Mr. Sturges, wife and child, and Rev. Mr. Stowe. The brig had been seventy-seven days on the passage up, touching at Ebon and Butaritari.

THE LEGACY TAX.

A Singular Will and an Untaxable Legacy.

A recent case in Alleghany has revealed a curious loophole in the legacy tax. This impost, as is well known, is levied, or supposed to be, on all property devised, and is graduated according to the nearness of kin between the deceased and the beneficiary. On property left to a child the tax is only about one per cent. On property last to a brother, it is somewhat higher; to an uncle or cousin still higher; and on property left to a stranger, five per cent., we believe, is the Government toll. In every case the law supposes some beneficiary, and makes no provision for cases in which there may be no beneficiary, its framers not supposing, doubtless, that such cases were possible. It seems, however, that a man died recently over the river; who, cutting off his wife with a cent and leaving a small bequest to his brother, devoted the bulk of his property, some $5000, to the absurd use of building a monument to himself. The cent he left to his wife, we suppose, is subject to the legacy tax; the bequest he gave his brother certainly is; but the monument money is exempt from taxation, because there is no beneficiary, real or constructive, in the case. See how this works. Had this man left this money to his friends, or given it to the poor, or to some charitable institution, or had he devoted it to the cause of science or art or education, or made any conceivable worthy or sensible use of it, the Government would have reached out its hand and taken its percentage therefrom. But inasmuch as he devoted it to the most useless object that could well be conceived, an object that benefits no human being, the Government refrains from touching a cent of it, and it remains a fund sacred to the purpose of erecting a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of human folly and posthumous vanity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 4, 1870.

We notice no change in the loan market today which affords any pretext for extended comment. The market is well supplied with capital, and as far as we can anticipate the future from the present business wants there will be little need of any further expansion of the currency, at least for a while longer. The demand is singularly light for the month of March, but in a few weeks the agricultural districts will begin to draw on the cities to carry on their usual spring operations, when money will be less of a drug than at present. Lenders act freely with good customers, and rates continuee to favor borrowers. There is no material change in the scale of rates.

Gold was excited, and the heavy fall in the premium of 1¼ per cent., as compared with closing price yesterday brought out both buyers and sellers in good numbers, and the brokers were pretty busy. The sales opened at 113¾, dropped to 113½, and closed at noon at about 113¾. The movement is decidedly speculative, and the inexperienced had better hold aloof.

Government bonds follow in the wake of specie, and prices up to noon show a decline of from 1@2 per cent. all through the list.

The Stock market was fairly active and prices are not much in sympathy with specie, apparently. In State loans there were sales of sixes, third series, at 107¾. City sixes were strong, the old issues selling steadily at 100 and the new at 100½. Lehigh gold loan sold at 90½, a decline of ¼.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet. Sales at 48½@48·56. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115¾@116; Minehill Railroad at 51¼; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¼@54¾.

The miscellaneous list was entirely overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
BEFORE BOARDS.

$10000 Amer Gold.....860..114¼

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pa 6s, 3 se...1s.107¾
$1700 City 6s, N...1s.101¾
$3000 do.....b5.101½
$400 do.....Old.100
$300 do.....Old.100¼
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 93¾
$8500 W Jer 7s...1s. 95
$2000 Phil & E 7s.s5. 87½
$1000 Leh gold L.... 90¾
1 sh Cam & Am.c.116
5 do.....b5.115¾
5 do.....115¾
48 sh Leh V R...1s. 54¼
1 do..... 54¾
100 sh Read..s30wn. 48¾
100 do.....b60. 48¾
100 do.....b60.48·56
100 do..... 48¾
100 do..s30wn. 48¾
200 do.....s30.48·44
600 do.....c.48·56
12 sh Penna R.... 56¾
100 do.....c. 56¾
100 do.30d.bef30 56¾
1 do..... 56¾
132 do.....s. 56¾
4 sh Norrist'n R.. 76¼
9 sh C & A Sc.....115½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@115; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. do., 1867, 109¾@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 107@107¼; Cur. 6s, 109@109½. Gold, 113¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do., 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109¾@109½; 10-40s, 107@107¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109@109¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¼@113¾; Silver, 113@115. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $826@830; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $960@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 110¾@110¾; do. 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@110; do. July, 1868, 109¾@110; 5s, 10-40, 107¼@107½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@109¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....113⅞ 11·15 A. M.....113¾
10·02 " .....113¾ 11·16 " 113¾
10·05 " .....113¾ 12·00 M 113⅞
10·10 " .....113¾ 12·15 P. M.....113¾
10·15 " .....113¾ 12·20 " 113⅞
10·25 " .....113¾ 12·30 " 113¾
11·10 " 113¾

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The fickleness of affairs in Wall street was aptly illustrated to-day in another sudden change in the speculative feeling. This morning the gold market promised to be steady and monotonous, for a time at least, under the abatement of speculative operations, while stocks gave indication of continuing strong, if not buoyant. But a new element of disturbance was communicated by a modification of the Treasury regulations concerning the sales of Government treasure, and gold declined to 114¼.

"The amendment referred to is a notice from the Assistant Treasurer that in future 'the Government reserves the right to accept more or less of bids for gold or offers of bonds than the amount advertised for.' This change in the regulations sets the speculators completely at sea as to what might be the result in future dealings based upon the Government programme. Of course no guarantee is now afforded that the Government will sell only two millions this month, while, if the bids are unsatisfactory, no gold at all may be sold. The price at the opening was 115¾, but it soon declined to 115. Here better quotations for five-twenties were reported from Europe, while from Washington came the official announcement of the Bureau of Statistics that during the first six months of the present fiscal year our imports have exceeded our exports by less than $2,000,000. Now, as the figures upon which this report is based consider only the imports and exports of merchandise and specie, and as no account is taken of forty or fifty millions of our Government bonds and railway securities shipped to Europe during the same period, it became evident to the Gold Room that gold could not for a good while at least be in demand for shipment abroad. Indeed, if we regard our bonds and railway securities in the light of merchandise—and they serve that purpose for the present—the balance of trade is heavily in our favor, and gold ought to come this way from Europe before sixty days. This view of the situation is further confirmed by the condition of the sterling market, which has been extremely dull for several weeks, and has steadily declined in rates until the bankers cannot sell bills except at figures which must compete with the quotations for the large supply of bills drawn against the shipments of cotton, produce, and bonds. To-day the leading bankers reduced their rates for sixty days' bills to 108¾, which was the nominal quotation, while good drawers were selling at 108¾. Again the speculators and the public have bought heavily at 115@116, and the street, in the parlance of speculation, was 'long' of gold, paying rates as high as five per cent for carrying, when Government bonds, which are, of course, inferior to gold as a security, were being carried for three to four per cent. It is the experience of Wall street that a unanimous 'bull' market cannot maintain itself, because all holders desire to sell; hence the gold market was sensitively susceptible to a decline, and gave way under the depressing influences above recounted. In doing so it is repeating its history of a few days since, when gold was 120. Everybody then bought and loaded up because it was cheap. When the price halted at 115 everybody again went 'long' of gold with a similar result. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, $51,706,000; gold balances, $1,429,829; currency balances, $1,677,834. The rate for carrying ranged from four to five per cent. up to Clearing House time. In the afternoon it declined to three per cent. with exceptional transactions at 'flat' for borrowing."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 110¼; do. 1865, do., 110¾; do. do., new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94¼; Canton Company, 61; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 25½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¾
Con. Stock.....	95	Pacific Mail Steam...	37¾
do. scrip.....	92	Western Union Tele	34
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.ex d	62¾
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97	Mil. & St. Paul pf.ex d	75½
Mich. South. & N. R.	86¾	Adams Express.....	60¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	98	Wells, Fargo & Co.....	21
Chi. and N. W. com..	72¾	United States.....	51
Chi. and N. W. pref..	87¼	Gold.....	113¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	119¾	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 4.—There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Flour market, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels at $4·25@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@5 for extras; $5·37½@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·75.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of an extremely limited character, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·25@1·26. Rye is held at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and 2500 bushels new yellow sold at 90@92c. Oats are firm, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—100 bushels Cloverseed sold at $7·75. Timothy may be quoted at $4·50@4·75. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·25.

Bark—Quercitron is offered at $30 ₰ ton for No. 1, without finding buyers.

Whisky is higher. 50 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·03.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton dull at 22½c. Flour steady and in good demand. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Wheat firm and unchanged; Pennsylvania, $1·28. Corn firm at 93@94c. for white and yellow. Oats, 54c. Rye, 90@95c. Mess Pork firmer at $27@27·50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 15¾@15½c.; clear do., 16½@16½c.; shoulders, 13½@13¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky dull at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

According to our special advices from Washington a bill will shortly be passed by Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment in the several States and Territories. The subject was brought up before the Judiciary Committee of the House the other day, when Mr. Bingham argued that the only object sought was to overcome the local laws of the States, so that the negroes could vote, and to enact penalties against all persons conniving to prevent the negroes from voting, in contravention of the fifteenth amendment. This, he said, was accomplished by his bill, and such a bill, he contended, was necessary, because the amendment itself did not carry any punishment with it to persons who might choose to evade or defy it. Judge Davis, of the committee, did not think the bill referred to sufficiently explicit, and so on; from all which we may safely assume that a law will shortly be passed to enforce said amendment.

What, then, will be the effect of this negro vote in the several States in which the negro is wholly or to a great extent excluded from the ballot box is the question we are called to consider. It is estimated that under this new amendment the black vote of the United States will not be less than eight hundred thousand. The bulk of it is in the late slave States. It is strongest in the cotton States, surpassing the white vote in several of them, and is a formidable element in all of them. The anti-Republican forces in those States, Democrats or conservatives as they may be called, will probably win over a large portion of this black element to their side in the interval to their election for the next Congress; but the Northern and Southern border State Democracy have as yet made no signs, except those of continued hostility to "the blasted nigger."

Yet it is possible that the Northern and Southern border State Democracy may lose half a dozen States or more by this foolish policy of hostility to the negro on the old Democratic ground of the Dred Scott decision. According to the census of 1860 the colored population in the States named was as follows:—

New York	49,005
Connecticut	8,627
New Jersey	25,336
Pennsylvania	56,849
Delaware	21,627
Maryland	171,131
Kentucky	236,167
Ohio	36,673
Indiana	11,428
Missouri	118,502

We select these States as those in which the negro vote may prove a most important political balance of power should the Democrats concerned persist in their foolish policy of rejecting the blacks as political allies. We will give a few examples. Connecticut is a closely divided State—two thousand as the popular majority on either side being considered a handsome victory. Now, allowing, on the universal male suffrage system, one voter to every six persons, the negro vote in Connecticut will be near fifteen hundred—a vote which, in a close fight, may carry the State. In New York there are, perhaps, now sixty thousand citizens of African descent, or, say ten thousand negro votes, which may prove the balance of power. The same may be said, but more emphatically, of the six thousand negro voters who doubtless can now be mustered in New Jersey. The ten thousand negro voters of Pennsylvania may turn the scale in that great State, while, if the Republicans are given the five thousand negro votes of Delaware, they will carry everything in that quarter. So, in Maryland, the thirty thousand negro voters going *en masse* with the Republicans, as they are likely to go, from present appearances, may revolutionize that State. Even in Kentucky, with her forty thousand Democratic majority, the party will not long be able to hold out in its policy of hostility to the black race against forty thousand black votes.

The sharpest political fight ever made in Indiana was that of October, 1868, when the Republicans won it by less than two thousand majority. There are, we have no doubt, at least three thousand, probably four thousand negro voters in Indiana to-day, and if they are with the Republicans they have the State safe against all possible contingencies. We present these considerations of the negro vote in the States especially referred to in view of the importance of this vote in these States in the elections of next October and November for a new Congress, to say nothing of Kentucky in August. Briefly, the negro vote in half-a-dozen of the otherwise closely contested Northern States may establish the majority in the next House of Representatives.

What, then, is the course which common sense would suggest to the Northern and the Southern border State Democracy. It is the common-sense policy adopted by the old-line Democrats and conservatives of Virginia last summer, whereby they carried the State and secured two United States Senators and a majority in the delegation in the lower house of Congress—the simple policy of cultivating the negro vote. In the cotton States the planters, by combined action in behalf of the negro political element, may readily gain the most of it. In the Northern and the late border slave States the Democracy will find the task of negro conciliation more difficult, but still they may break the force of the colored vote by cultivating it. It is morally certain that if the Democrats as a national party desire to make the re-election of General Grant a comparatively easy matter, they have only to continue in the old Democratic ruts of hostility to the Constitution as it is and a demand for the Constitution as it was, including "the almighty nigger." What say the old purblind astrologers of the party? Surely they can't expect to make much by persisting in the back track of "the time-honored principles of the party," which is as dead as Julius Cæsar.

AN APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

We all remember the time when the Democracy of Pennsylvania was an element of vast and concentrated power in our political atmosphere. When it struck, it was with vigor and effect. Its discipline was perfect, its organization thorough and complete. It made Presidents, and whoever had its support was always winner. Of the ten after Washington chosen by the Electoral Colleges, the vote of Pennsylvania was given for no less than eight, all Democrats; the other two, Harrison and Taylor, being exceptional. Such was the power of Democratic Pennsylvania down to the disastrous schism of 1860, when the great party which, as we have said, made Presidents was shattered to its centre, and, the friends of one candidate generally deserting to the common enemy, the Republican abolitionists, and those of the other placed by accident in a false position, the gates were opened to the radical Goths, who have ever since made Pennsylvania their especial ground of forage and plunder and outrage. The blow given to Democracy in the Keystone Commonwealth, though severe, was far from fatal; and the signs now are that, with an infusion of young blood and the guidance of able leaders, it will resume its old influence.

But there is one difficulty in the way, as to which we take leave to utter some earnest words. We wish what we say to be understood as said by "party men" to "party men." There need be no mincing matters. Plain words are always best. To the leaders, then—such men as Judge Packer and General Cass, and Senators Wallace and Buckalew, and Judge Woodward and Governor Bigler, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Cassidy, and others, who are not disparaged by our not naming them—and to the great Democratic masses who stand by them, is our appeal directed. Its aim is to try to extricate the party in Pennsylvania from the false position it occupies on the protection question; for false it is in very sense, and especially false in this—that we do not believe there is an intelligent Democrat, from the Delaware to the Ohio, not owning a furnace or a zinc mine, who in his conscience does not believe protection to be a political heresy and an economical evil. This is manifested in the halting, doubtful support which, even under special local influences, the Democratic press, city or rural, gives to legislative measures of this ultra description. There is a feverish languor in their tariff zeal which shows the weakness and hollowness within. They revolt at being harnessed in the same team with ultra-radicals, who are pulling ahead with all their might towards the edge of the precipice down which ultraism always tumbles. The *Patriot and Union*, a very able paper, pulls uneasily with the *Telegraph*, organ of high radical protection, and the *Jeffersonian* will not pull at all with the *Record*. In short, there is no heartiness in the help the Democratic press gives to high protection. It knows the whole thing is wrong.

Then, too, in the Legislature and Congress the subject is handled by Democratic Pennsylvanians most gingerly or absolutely rejected. We hear of no high-tariff instructions, or, except under radical auspices, of no tariff town meetings. When in Congress a resolution, such as was Mr. Marshall's the other day, reaffirming the ancient Democratic truth upon this subject, was voted upon, more than one leading Democratic avoided voting, and Judge Woodward, the representative, too, of the coal pits of the upper Susquehanna, had the manliness to vote for it; and we are not aware that his conduct has met with aught but praise within the Democratic ranks. It was very manly, and it was very sensible. We have lately seen in the *Tribune* a communication of a threatening nature, dated "Columbia, Pa.," purporting to be a protest from tariff Democrats; but we simply note that three out of the seven signers are of one family, grown enormously rich by protection, and that all are residents of an extremely enlightened community, which believes in anti-Masonry to this day, gives 6000 radical majority, was the adopted and congenial home of Mr. Stevens, who owned a furnace, and is represented by Mr. Dickey, who has a mine. Such a protest can have few terrors for a Luzerne, or Columbia, or Clearfield Democrat. As well might Mr. Senator Coleman threaten from his Lebanon palace, or Mr. Cameron give warning from Lochiel.

Nay, further, and taking a less elevated view of the question as affected by considerations of expediency. The roll of Pennsylvanians in the Democratic ranks who have a right to be aspirants for high position in the future has not been finally called. Those, such as the late United States Senator and his predecessor, Mr. Cowan—now, we imagine, Democratic—cannot be content to think that their career is run. Mr. Buckalew has shown he does not by following the example of Mr. Madison, long ago, in going from Congress back to the State Legislature. With aspirations so high and intelligence so bright, they have read too critically the record of their own State and its public men to court the fate of those who promote doctrines they know to be unsound. "Tariffs" never made success to any man. Witness, in Pennsylvania, John Tod and Henry Baldwin, and Andrew Stewart and Richard Rusk—wrecks of huge proportions which ought to be a warning to the light-draught craft which now flies the protection bunting. On the other hand, did anti-protection in former days mar the prospects of Mr. Walker or Mr. Dallas or Mr. Buchanan—all Pennsylvania Democrats? Was not Mr. Clay a willing victim and Mr. Webster a reluctant one, but, nevertheless, both victims to "high-tariffism?" Do the signs of the coming time, with the great West bursting loose from thraldom, the South rising from ruin, again a purely agricultural community; the East, as ever, ready to make a bargain anywhere, and desert Pennsylvania in a moment;—do these signs of the great political revolution of 1872 hold out any temptation to the Democrat of the Middle States to play the masquer any longer? Do they not show that here, as everywhere, honesty is the best policy, and that it is simple suicide to fight or even seem to fight for a mischievous dogma any longer?

We are quite aware that this *ad hominem* view of the matter may be denounced as a low and a narrow one. Such oftentimes are those which appeal to the essential impulses of poor humanity, but they are not the less effective on that account. There is not a word we have written which will not be recognized in the inner heart of every honest politician, Democratic or Republican, as truth. That the question of ultra-protection, as affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania, might be discussed from another and higher standpoint, we concede. It would not take much time or labor to show a Pennsylvania farmer why, when his wheat has fallen and is falling in value, his ploughshare costs him more, as well as his clothing and the necessaries of his household, and, showing this, to convince him that protection for the benefit of the rich furnace-owner near by is not his interest. All this may be easily shown; and hoping sincerely that our distant counsels may not be thought intrusive, we call on the Democratic press of Pennsylvania and the Democratic party, and the Democratic leaders especially, to do their duty in this respect, and abandoning all shams, social and economical, to raise again the constitutional banner which used to fly triumphant. The Presidential contest of 1872 will, barring accidents which executive incapacity or legislative perversity may bring to pass, turn on this question of high tariff. Currency questions are settling themselves. No party dares imperil itself by assailing the public credit, and all that is left will be the great and momentous conflict between narrow, local, sporadic monopoly and the giant powers of agriculture and commerce. Let Pennsylvania—Democratic Pennsylvania—take her ancient stand with the great majority of the country, to find her political influence restored, and her enormous physical resources, on which we of commercial regions are so dependent, and whose development we watch with so much interest, far better protected, and by a steadier and surer policy, than they ever have been or will be by spasmodic tariffs.

WHERE WILL IT END?

From the N. Y. Sun.

If the appointment of persons to lucrative or honorable positions because they gave money or presents, directly or indirectly, to the appointing power, is a sufficient reason for degrading or expelling from office those who have conferred such appointments and those who have received them, then we may well look ahead to see where this line of proceeding is likely to end. The House of Representatives have thus far applied these principles only to the purchase and sale of cadetships in the national academies. Do they imagine that the people will make no other and further application? The House having put the guillotine in motion, do its members suppose that their constituents will rest satisfied with seeing the blade fall only upon the necks of three or four obscure Congressmen? If they do, they are very seriously mistaken.

Congress has set the ball a-going, and they cannot stop it now. Do they believe that well-informed politicians do not know that members of Congress have long been in the habit of selling other places than cadetships—that post offices, assessorships, collectorships, consulships, and other lucrative positions, have been disposed of by Congressmen for money and other valuable things? The practice doubtless reaches, in some instances, still higher than the grade of offices just enumerated, while everybody is aware that it descends much lower. Who does not know, for instance, that it is not a very uncommon practice for the heads of bureaus and minor departments to appoint subordinates on the condition that they will divide their salaries with their superiors?

Do the House of Representatives mean to lay down the broad proposition, that if A bestows money or other valuable things upon B, and thereupon and in consequence thereof B appoints or procures the appointment of A to office, both A and B ought to be expelled from the places they respectively hold? If the House do not mean this, then why drive from seats in their chamber Whittemore, Golladay, and Deweese? As we understand the action of the House, they do not accept as mitigating, much less as exculpatory circumstances, the facts that the money in question was raised without the knowledge or solicitation of the member who made or procured the appointment, or was not paid to him directly, or was not pocketed by him as a bribe, but was spent for charitable purposes in his district, or to defray his election expenses; nor do they accept as a valid excuse that the money was raised by friends and was contributed for the member's benefit, in consideration of meritorious services and sacrifices for "the cause."

None of these pleas availed Whittemore and his unfortunate colleagues. All that the House required to be proven was that A paid money which was in some way to be beneficial to B, and that B conferred an office upon A in consideration of this payment. That ended the case, and B has had to leave the House of Representatives, and A will doubtless have to quit West Point.

If this principle is a sound one when applied to Congressmen and cadets, then why is it not equally sound when applied to Presidents, members of the Cabinet, collectors of the customs, and other occupants of posts of honor and emolument? Some of the gentlemen at Washington may fancy they see a distinction in the two classes of cases; but the people elsewhere will not be slow to proclaim that there is no such distinction; that one law of rectitude, of honor, of decency, binds alike a President and a member of Congress, a Cabinet officer and a student of a national academy; and that if that law consigns to ignominy and demands the expulsion from power and place of inferior officials and their humble beneficiaries, it is an outrage upon justice and fair dealing, and a gross insult to the people, not to inflict these penalties upon offenders of a higher grade.

Is Congress prepared to carry to its logical conclusions the policy it has initiated? If not, then it had better not have commenced it. Are the Republicans in the House ready to see the doctrines they have laid down and put in execution in the Whittemore case, as rigidly applied outside of their hall, and even in the council chamber of the President if need be? If not, then far better would it have been for their party if they had not so ostentatiously sent to the block a carpet-bagger of South Carolina. Is it imagined that the people do not clearly understand this matter, and fully comprehend the nature and scope of the rule involved in the recent action at Washington? And do gentlemen lay the flattering unction to their souls that for the bribery and corruption which stain the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, the people will accept poor Whittemore as a scapegoat? Let those in high places set their houses in order, for their hour draws near.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A public not unused to sensations has been so thoroughly nauseated with the details of the Byron scandal that it may well be spared a surfeit of the complicated disgusts of the Mordaunt case. But there is a line of judgment with respect to this wretched affair which is not to be avoided. As in the post-humous fate of Byron, we have the instance of a man of beauty and of genius doomed by several correct women to be the hero in all men's eyes of a chapter of damnation and nothing less, so in that of Lady Mordaunt we see beauty and aristocracy and fashion given over by men to devils. Poetry and beauty in man or woman do not, if these cases have been truthfully told, save their possessors from crime. Crime, on the other hand, does not save society from the contemplation of its duties and responsibilities, especially when committed by poets and belles. The libertinism and intemperance of so many children of fortune cannot be dismissed with a self-satisfied sneer or a shrug of disgust; for they convey terrible pleas as well as terrible condemnations. They ought to be a warning to all who write nastiness and sell it, and certainly they ought to give us grave thought of that mutual responsibility of the sexes which is at the root of chronic wars and miseries.

We shall not dwell upon the particulars of the Mordaunt affair. Up to the birth of a child, Sir Charles Mordaunt and his wife lived happily, till in a fit of remorse, excited by the peculiar troubles of her situation, the lady made reiterated confession that the child was not her husband's, but Lord Cole's; and similarly overpowered by remorse, made the unsolicited declaration to her husband that she had been guilty with three or four other persons, including the Prince of Wales. Afterwards, with the infirmity of a hysterical woman, she endeavored to undo the mischief of her confession, and, calculating upon the alleged goodness of her husband, hoped to have her disgrace and his concealed. This hope failed her in the face of her pronounced confession and her apparent sanity, as testified to by numerous witnesses. Only for the period since the birth of the child and the confession consequent thereupon have the witnesses for the lady—and among them a remarkable and singularly concurrent number of well-known physicians—made out a clear case of insanity. We think it shown that if Lady Mordaunt was sane at one time she was insane at another, and accordingly are inclined to believe that her British jurors have reached a decent verdict from an indecent case. It is in effect that she is not competent to respond to her husband's suit for divorce.

Lady Mordaunt, however, is not the most distinguished personage whose reputation has stood on trial in this miserable case. The presence on the witness stand of the Prince of Wales, and the production of a number of his letters, have given it a certain interest to many whom its details would utterly shock and repel. The solemn asseveration of the Prince that he was not guilty accords with the exoneration given him by the lawyer of Mr. Mordaunt, but it does not relieve him from that blame which must signally attach itself to the conduct of a Prince, and that Prince the son of "Albert the Good," who is diverted from his own good wife by another man's bad one. It has, no doubt, relieved the royal and noble and gentle mind of England to discover that the Prince's letters answer so aptly to the charitable view of Mr. Mordaunt's lawyer. They are perfectly innocuous. Ponies and partridges, woodcocks and stags, sledges and muffetees—and why not muffs?—keep from being objectless that vacuum of high life in which the most amiable of princes floats his powerful mind. In these clumsy letters there is not one touch of inordinate sensibility, but an endless suggestiveness to those who write novels for the aristocracy. What boundless leisure, what rich parks and pastures, what elegant domestic life, do not ponies, stags, woodcocks and partridges, and muffetees, bring to mind, especially when written about by a prince!

Alas for romance! Truth is stranger than fiction. The people of the Mordaunt drama may be about as insipid and mean as superfine life or a superfine historian of that life could make them; but the tragedy of luxurious living is beyond the power of snobbery to depict. It is not the less terrible because it drowns some of its actors as flies are drowned in molasses. The occupation of the novelist of crime is gone. He may preserve for us curious court flies in amber, and present us strange crime with rose-water and rose-color; but the lawyers, and the judges, and the wretched men and women of every day make sad work of his boudoir and drawing-room. What is the use of his hinting at secrets of *liaison* and murder? Why does he play with the awful game of life and death, the reality of which makes his best efforts so mean? Why does he speak of love and matrimony in such a spoony way, when here is Hymen's torch lighting up the madhouse? Stop writing, man of ink! There is nothing new under the sun. There is no secret which you can impart. There is not a plot or mystery which has not been revealed before judge and jury, and no scandal, no shame, no tragedy of books which has not been familiarly outscandalized and outmurdered in this revealing life of the nineteenth century.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH JOHN CHINAMAN?

From the N. Y. Times.

The "Flowery Kingdom" seems destined to exercise a speedy influence upon the civilization of the world, and especially of America. Exactly how the Mongolian element shall be blended with the Caucasian, and what will be the social and political result, are problems which are attracting much attention, not only in this country, but in Europe. If Chinese labor could be brought hither by legitimate emigration, no trouble would be involved any more than in the case of emigration from European countries. We are thorough believers in the broad American doctrine of extending a welcome to all comers, demanding only in return that they shall as speedily and as completely as possible cast off their natural allegiance, and merge their nationalities in American citizenship.

If the Chinese question could be solved upon this basis it would involve no difficulty; but, unfortunately, the deportation of Chinese labor has fallen into the hands of jobbers, who seek chiefly their own profit. The dense population of that country has made the lower class very poor, and but few of the laborers are in a pecuniary condition to come away without assistance. Taking advantage of their necessities, cruel and unscrupulous men have organized what is known as the coolie trade, and in many instances kidnapping, and the grossest oppression and fraud have been practiced. The ostensible emigrant very often becomes marketable property; and is publicly bought and sold precisely as slaves were. There is danger that a new social evil, similar in many respects to African slavery, may be introduced into our country by the establishment of a caste degrading to labor.

Political considerations are also involved. These Chinamen are brought hither in large numbers, and placed by contract under individual control in masses. They can be used in the concrete politically as well as industrially, and thus be made the innocent instruments of fraud. The question arises whether this danger can be guarded against by legislation. We can hardly say to John that he shall not come to our shores unless he comes on his own account, for we know that he could not come without assistance. If he comes at all, it must be under the auspices of some organized labor association like that recently put in operation by Koopmanshoop, the Hollander.

With our past experience with the negro, there is little danger that his place will be taken by the coolie; but there is danger that John Chinaman will be preferred to the freedman, and that he will be overreached and abused. The experience of some of the English colonies justifies such an apprehension, and shows that there is a tendency in that direction wherever slavery has existed. Notwithstanding stringent regulations have been laid down by the British Government, and special colonial agents appointed for that purpose, it has not been able to prevent the perpetration of very grievous atrocities. Recently the attention of philanthropists has been directed to the subject, and measures have been initiated to secure an international co-operation. The movement originated in London, and contemplates active labor in behalf of the Chinese in Cuba, Demerara, and Jamaica. We doubt not there soon will be a field for a similar work, in a more quiet way, among our own people at the South. Our laws, however, and the popular sentiment, will never permit the evil to grow to so great an extent as it has elsewhere. Still it is a matter to be watched carefully and regulated.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE BOMBAY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The horrible calamity of the Oneida is enough to sicken a brute. But is any one weak enough to suppose that it will cause the adoption of measures to prevent like tragedies—we cannot say accidents—in future?

Further particulars will fix the blame where it rightfully belongs. Meanwhile can we wholly exculpate the public men of maritime nations, whose duty it has been ever since the introduction of steam into navigation, to enact and strictly enforce proper laws to protect life on the ocean? Three-fourths of the globe is international domain, yet there is no international law to govern it. How easily could such a code be established! National interests, for once, instead of conflicting, would be identical; and the number of the contracting parties would bring an increase of experience and intelligence to aid in enacting nautical common sense and common conscience into explicit statutes, backed by severe and inevitable penalties.

The first clause of such an enactment should declare the precipitate abandonment of one colliding vessel by the other to be piracy, and its punishment death by hanging. There is no radical distinction between the captain who kills seafarers for positive gain and him who kills them in order to avoid the loss of money or reputation in which the identification of his ship and consequent legal investigation might result. We speak from knowledge when we say that the sea swarms with such pirates, and also from knowledge when we say that probably the United States furnishes an unduly large proportion of them. The practice of abandonment is by many considered "smart," and we know what that means.

We must not judge conclusively of the captain of the Bombay before his side of the story reaches us. Yet we can safely assert that whether he heard the hailing and the five great guns, or heard them not, has no bearing on the case. It is sufficient that his ship struck another hard enough to let starlight through her, and that he stood on his course without knowing whether she needed help. Yet let us not grow warm over this single affair. The practice is common at sea; there is no adequate law to prevent it; and politicians are, in all countries, too busy with private schemes to unite upon such a law as is necessary for the general safety.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.
No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 16tM8rp

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 28

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 31

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus, Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyei s the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 8

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N.B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 22

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 63 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Steamship ZODIAC,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 25 Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
1 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. F. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 80 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The alarm of fire last evening at half-past 10 o'clock was caused by the destruction of a stable in Christian street, above Twentieth. The stable was owned by John Grugan, and the loss was about $500.

—A meeting of ladies connected with the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city was held yesterday afternoon, at the Book Rooms, Arch street, above Tenth, to organize a branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The sixth anniversary of the Mariners' Bethel Sunday School Missionary Society took place last evening, when addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Cook and John Hick. The missionary fund amounted to $612·77, and the offerings by the classes to $362·77.

—The following are the fines and costs paid into the City Treasury by the Aldermen named for the month of February:—Thomas Dallas, $27; William Neill, $8; Lewis Godbou, $41; S. R. Jones, Jr., $28·50; J. R. Massey, $34; Charles E. Pancoast, $36.

—As the fire companies were going to the fire at Twentieth and Christian streets last night, the pole of the Diligent Engine ran into the shoulder of one of the horses attached to the Good Will Engine, at Seventeenth and Pine streets. The horses attached to both steamers were injured.

—A mass meeting of brickmakers of the city was held last evening at Devinney's Hall, South street, above Twenty-first. The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called to consider the propriety of adopting a scale of prices for labor during the coming season. After some discussion the following prices were adopted:—Burners, $5 per day; first-class moulders, $4 per day; second-class, $3·37 per day; third class, $2·75 per day. A nomination was then made for officers to serve during the coming year, the election to take place at the next meeting.

—Last evening, at the stated meeting of the Employing House Painters, the resolution of the previous meeting fixing the rate of wages to be paid at $2·50 was rescinded. A discussion then ensued upon a substituto proposed by Mr. Abel, that $3 per day be the rate to competent workmen, others to be rated at their worth. It was suggested that the line between the competent and incompetent could not be drawn, and finally it was determined to appoint a committee to confer with the journeymen upon the subject of wages. Messrs. Palmer, Abel, and Kelly were, with the President and Secretary of the association, appointed the committee.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 115¼.

—General Butler's Georgia bill is not likely to pass.

—A very protracted debate is expected on the Funding bill.

—Auditor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, has been unanimously impeached

—Venezuela is behindhand with its payments in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens.

—The Hartford and Erie Railroad has been attached by contractors for $1,500,000 for work done.

—Mr. Vincent Collyer protests against the passing of the Alaska fur seal fisheries into private hands.

—A national convention to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution is being held at Pittsburg.

—The House Committee on Commerce agreed yesterday to report a bill relative to leasing the Alaska seal fisheries.

—There are now in hand at the Treasury, purchased during the last year, one hundred and six millions and sixty thousand dollars worth of United States bonds.

—A motion to discharge the attachment in the case of John R. Cushing and others against the property in this country of Alabama Laird has been denied in New York.

—A bill submitting the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the adult male and female residents of the Territory at the fall elections has become a law in Montana.

—In the United States Senate yesterday the Commerce Committee reported favorably the bill incorporating the National Bolivian Navigation Company, and adversely the bills incorporating the New York and Scandinavian Steamship line, and relieving masters of coasting vessels from the obligation of employing licensed pilots. The Funding bill was taken up, and Mr. Sumner's amendment, offered on Wednesday, was rejected. He then offered an amendment to the first section, making the bond a ten-forty one, which was agreed to. He then moved to increase the new five per cents. $100,000,000, which was not agreed to—yeas 15, nays 28. Adjourned.

—In the House, Mr. Davis gave notice that his Naturalization bill would soon be reported and its passage asked. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Brooks, of New York, favoring large reductions, and additions of necessary articles to the free list. The committee then rose, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the bill to readmit Georgia. Mr. Farnsworth, of the same committee, said that Mr. Butler had not been authorized to make the report. The yeas and nays were ordered on the reception of the report, but the House adjourned without the vote being taken.

Foreign Affairs.

—Earl De Gray and Ripon is the new Masonic Grand Master of England.

—The expenditure for the English army is estimated by Mr. Cardwell at £13,000,000.

—The Irish members will offer amendments to the Land bill, but will not oppose it as a whole.

—As yet the efforts to induce the American Bishops to declare for Papal infallibility have failed.

—Mr. Gladstone states that the Fenian prisoners are kept apart from other convicts and treated better, if anything.

—There is no longer any doubt that the vessel which went down with all on board, on the night of December 30, off Skibbareen, Ireland, was the American ship Santee.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of Councils.

Both branches of City Councils met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in their respective chambers:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

The printed report of the Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park was laid upon the desk of each member. Elsewhere we give the document at length.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, naming his appointments.

Mr. Franciscus moved to refer it to the Committee on Law. Lost.

Dr. Seltzer's appointment was objected to by Mr. Franciscus.

Mr. Shermer moved that he be confirmed. Agreed to—yeas 17, nays 6.

The remainder of the appointments and those made by the City Commissioners were then confirmed.

The resignation of A. L. Hodgdon as a member of the Committee on Wharves and Landings was received.

A communication from the Commissioners of Public Buildings was received, asking that their contract with Daniel McNichols to remove the terra-walls ex avate the Walnut street front of Independence square be approved.

Mr. Fareira moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Property.

Mr. McIlvain moved to add the proviso that the ground shall not be broken until after the centennial celebration, Fourth of July, 1876.

Mr. Cochran hoped the contract would be ratified.

Mr. Barlow objected.

Mr. Smith said the city could not make a contract unless the money be appropriated.

The motion to refer, and Mr. McIlvain's amendment, were lost.

The vote on the ratification of the contract was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bickel, Bumm, Cochran, Franciscus, Harkness, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kamerly, King, Marcus, Plumly, Shallcross, Shermer, Shoemaker, Snyder—16.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Barlow, Cramer, Fareira, McCall, McIlvain, Geo. A. Smith, William F. Smith, Cattell—9.

The school bill was then considered.

Mr. Franciscus moved that the decision of Select Council striking out the music item be adhered to. Lost—yeas 1, nays 14.

The Chair declared the bill passed.

A resolution was adopted permitting Robert Adams to construct a turnout from No. 1063 Germantown road to the North Pennsylvania Railroad track.

Also, one relative to the regulation of passenger railways, making the license for one-horse cars on the Second and Third street Railway line $25.

Mr. King introduced a bill relative to the collection and payment of delinquent taxes. It provides that the Receiver of Taxes shall certify to the City Controller, monthly, the amounts received by him in payment of delinquent taxes. Passed.

The Common Council bill providing for the erection of school buildings in the Twenty-sixth ward was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber met at the usual hour, president Louis Wagner in the chair.

A communication was received from the Fairmount Park Commission, asking for the creation of a two million dollars loan. Referred.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass a bill for opening and grading Alleghany avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn presented a petition from Mr. Potter asking permission to erect a frame building on Second street, near Erie avenue. Referred.

Mr. Bay offered a resolution requesting the Highway Department not to give any contract to clean the culvert at Cohocksink creek till the creek has been drained. Referred to the Committe on Highways.

A number of petitions for gas lamps and paving were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Willetts presented a resolution to use Shackamaxon square to place materials on for the use of the contractor while constructing the culvert. Postponed.

Mr. Calhoun presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform Councils by what authority Charles D. Smith was erecting frame buildings on 1520 and 1522 south Sixth street. Agree l to.

Mr. Logan, requesting the Mayor to inform Councils of the names of pawnbrokers who have taken out licenses this year. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley called up the ordinance creating a loan, not exceeding $1,000,000, for the further extension of the water-works. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn moved to consider the second reading of a bill from Select Council approving of the contracts made with Daniel McNichol for the excavation of Independence square for the erection of the new public buildings. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Huhn moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed, on which the yeas and nays were called, and resulted in yeas 29, nays 18.

Mr. S. Miller, chairman of the Highway Committee, presented a resolution for the grading, paving and curbing of Long lane and Federal street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to change the name of Mary street, in the Twentieth ward, to Park Avenue street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Stiles and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to grade America street to Susquehanna avenue, Diamond street, Stiles street from Thirteenth to Ontario street, and Ridge avenue to Ontario street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Julian street. Agreed to.

Mr. Willits, of the Committee on Surveys, presented an ordinance for changing the names of a number of streets in the Twenty-fourth ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance for the construction of sewers on Wistar and Main streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to change the grade of Broad street. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Huhn, of the Committee on Police, presented an ordinance granting Charles Johnson permission to erect a frame building on Gallows lane. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of erecting the public buildings on Washington square.

Mr. Huhn moved to amend by striking out Washington square and inserting Penn square.

Mr. Logan moved to amend by striking out Penn and inserting Franklin, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Huhn's amendment was then taken up, and agreed to.

Mr. Martin then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 0, nays 27.

No quorum voting, the roll was called. No quorum answered, and the roll was called a number of times with a like result. Finally a number of the members left the hall, and the Chamber adjourned.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Terrible Explosion at Morrisania—One Man Killed and Ten Wounded—The Cause of the Disaster.

At 11·30 A. M. Wednesday a terrible accident occurred at the Fleetwood Race Course, Morrisania, which resulted in the death of one man and serious injury to ten others. For some time past nitro-glycerine has been used instead of gunpowder in blasting the rocky surface of the road intended for the Fleetwood Race Course, to level it. On Tuesday a large quantity of the combustible liquid was poured into the hole made for it in the rock, and, as was believed, exploded. But, unfortunately, a portion of the explosive material had run from the blast into the fissures of the adjoining rock occasioned thereby, without the knowledge of the workmen; and when, yesterday forenoon, Patrick Sullivan was sounding the stony surface adjoining the former explosion with a crowbar, he struck one of the seams filled with the combustible, and thus caused an instantaneous explosion, which scattered large fragments of rock in all directions, killing himself, and seriously wounding ten other men who were at work a short distance from him. The unfortunate man was married, and leaves a wife and seven children. The other sufferers are:—John Hellis, leg broken, and otherwise badly injured; John Murphy, the person who had the management of the nitro-glycerine operations, forehead badly cut; Dennis Harvey, left side bruised; Michael Brady, head cut; Patrick McIntyre and John Nolan, slightly wounded. Robert Cosgrove, John Harris, Daniel O'Brien, and Thomas Ahern also sustained injuries which are calculated to prevent their working for some time to come. The worst feature in the horrible affair is the fact that even the men who are supposed to have sufficient knowledge of the character of and proper manner in which nitro-glycerine should be handled, seemed to have been just as much surprised by the accident as those who actually suffered from it. They were wholly unprepared for any such possibility as the non-ignition of all the material poured into the fissure prepared for it. However, the sufferers, who are poor, feel that they have paid dearly for somebody's ignorance.—*N. Y. Times*, 3d.

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JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

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Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mwsstf

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Regulated by the Governor.

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Patented June, 1868,

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

JOHN B. COPE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 30 MOON SETS..... 5 14
SUN SETS..... 5 56 HIGH WATER..... 3 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 12
Paraguay	London	New York	Feb. 12
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 15
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 18
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 22
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb. 22
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Mar. 5
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
Union	New York	Bremen	Mar. 5
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 5
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 5
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar. 8
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, Ponce, P. R., Warren & Gregg.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, Calbarien, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, Newburyport via Newcastle, Del., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coane, 15 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Canova, Elliott, hence for New Orleans, at the Southwest Pass 25th ult.

Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 1st inst.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Bark Ocean Eagle, Luce, sailed from Matanzas 23d ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Schamyl, Crosby, hence, at Matanzas 23d ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, from Matanzas for Baltimore, passed Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Brigs Annie McNairn, Fulton, and Hannah G., Atkins, sailed from Matanzas 25th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Altavela, Reed, at Cardenas 21st ult., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Stover, cleared at Mobile 26th ult. for Sagua, in ballast.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, was in Dutch Island harbor 28th ult.

Schr Anna Lyons, Orr, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs Ella Hodsdon, Dearborn, and T. D. Wilder, Smith, sailed from Cardenas 23d ult., for ports north of Hatteras.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, sailed from Havana 22d ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New London 28th ult.

Schr James L. Maloy, Russell, at New York 2d inst. from Jacksonville.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, from Georgetown, S. C., at New York 2d inst.

Schr George Nevenger, Smith, cleared at New Haven 1st inst., for Baltimore.

Schr Grace webster, Hume, at Havana 25th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, sailed from Wiscasset 27th ult., for Cuba.

Schr Minnie Reppher, Souder, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult. for New York.

Schr W. W. Hackett, Conolly, sailed from Richmond 2d inst. for Philadelphia via Cabin Point creek.

Schr E. & L. Marts, cleared at Boston 1st inst. for Rockport, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Admiral, Steelman, hence for Lynn; James S. Hewitt, Foster, and John Stroup, Crawford, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 1st inst.

Schr R. Peterson, English, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 2d inst.

Schr M. C. Lyon, Corson, sailed from Havana 25th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, cleared at Baltimore 2d inst. for Savannah.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, at New Orleans 25th ult. from New York.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

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HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

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GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS

IN

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The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Good superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

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Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstnom

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL WARE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB W. FRY and CHARLES M LUKENS, Administrators of SAMUEL WARE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story front), in the city of Philadelphia. 2 23 wfm5t

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Anæmineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD, General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuthsf

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INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar. 2 9

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

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Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

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"THE NINE MUSES'

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively last Two Nights of PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., } .....Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON.....Stage Manager

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

The Great English Fair Scene will be given.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece, OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of Reiza, with a powerful cast, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.

The sale of Seats will commence on FRIDAY, at 9 A. M., only at the Box Office of the Academy. 3 2 6t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

A splendid bill for THIS FRIDAY.

Farewell Benefit of MR. FRANK MAYO.

Mr. MAYO in two Plays. First time here, BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK and DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Belphegor.....Mr. FRANK MAYO
Don Cæsar.....Mr. FRANK MAYO

ONLY NIGHT OF THE TWO PIECES.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 4, BENEFIT OF ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS, who will appear in THE HIDDEN HAND; OR, OLD VIRGINIA AS IT WAS.

To conclude with the Comedietta entitled TO OBLIGE BENSON; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF A LOVE-LETTER.

Saturday—WATKINS MAYNE in THE HIDDEN HAND.

Monday evening, March 7, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will commence an engagement of twelve nights, in Shakespeare's tragedy, in 5 acts, of HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.

TO-NIGHT (Friday), March 4, THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mrs. Oakley.....Mrs. JOHN DREW

Aided by the Full Company.

Concluding with Craig's Burlesque, BARBE BLEUE.

Barbe Bleue.....Mr. F. CRAIG

Saturday—Benefit of Mr. RALTON. DORA AND OLIVER TWIST.

Monday—First Night of LA TITA.

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Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

GOLD 113¼.

A DESPATCH announces that a further decline in gold has taken place in New York this morning, the price reaching 113⅝, or the lowest point since the battle of Bull Run. The second Bull Run, fought in 1862, must be referred to here, as the suspension of specie payments did not occur until that year. The disastrous defeat of the raw levies commanded by General McDowell at the opening of the conflict did not exert any immediate influence upon the money market, and it required a succession of adverse military operations as well as enormous expenditures to create a premium on gold. The nation is now restoring her credit more rapidly than it ever declined, and if the gold gamblers get a few more such blows as they have recently received, their vocation will soon be ended. The large amount of surplus revenue received by the National Government, the steady purchase of bonds and sales of gold by Secretary Boutwell, the apparent indisposition of Congress to make extravagant appropriations, and the reported diminution in the exports of bullion all unite to reduce the premium on gold, and hasten the era when specie payments can be safely and permanently resumed. Whether the present downward tendency of gold will be steadily maintained or not is a matter of comparatively small moment. Confidence in the public credit is so thoroughly re-established that nothing but a disastrous change of policy can again inspire sensible people with a distrust of the pecuniary ability and honesty of this great nation.

THE GAM LER'S FRIEND.

THE consideration of the bill for the suppression of gambling was urged yesterday in the State House of Representatives by Mr. Beans, of Bucks, who called the attention of the House to the article published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH some weeks ago, in which the names of some of the principal gamblers of Philadelphia and the location of their establishments were given. Mr. Samuel Josephs promptly took the floor in defense of the policy dealers and gamblers, and in arguing against the consideration of the bill, he exclaimed plaintively that only that morning he had privately informed the member from Bucks that the policy dealers and gamblers of Philadelphia had never been poorer than now. We can imagine the emotions of the gentle Josephs at the idea of passing any law to break up the business of his friends, the professors of faro and keno, in their present impoverished condition. According to all the rules of the "fancy," it is not the fair thing to hit a man when he is down; and according to Josephs it would be too bad, really too bad, to place the gamblers under any further disabilities, after they had been so cruelly treated by a newspaper in the publication of their names, places of business, and methods of depleting the pockets of their victims. The sacred privacy of their vocation had been invaded, and all the world had been informed exactly who and what they were, and was not that punishment enough, thinks Josephs? The House evidently thought so, and, in commiseration of the wounded sensibilities of Josephs, who had not been a le to impress the hard heart of Beans, of Bucks, in the morning, it refused to consider the bill for the present. This gives the gamblers and policy dealers another chance to convince our immaculate Legislature of the injustice of the persecutions under which they suffer. But if they are as poor as Josephs represents them to be, they will have but a slim chance at Harrisburg this winter. The average Pennsylvania legislator is not otherwise than virtuous, unless his sins are well covered up by Uncle Sam's promises to pay, and it will go hard with Mr. Josephs' friends if they are reduced in circumstances at the present moment.

EXIT PORTER.

THE New York *Sun* of yesterday says:—

"There is hope for that ancient mariner, Rear Admiral Robeson. We learn on undoubted authority that the head of the Navy Department is weary of serving as a stopper to a bottle of very gaseous Porter. He has resolved to cut the strings which have hitherto so ignominiously bound him and assert himself. In short, Porter is to be shipped off forthwith. Instead of inditing manifestoes on naval etiquette and rigging out our mariners like so many mountebanks, he is to return to his proper place on the quarter-deck. No doubt the change will be a disagreeable one to so important a personage as Admiral Porter esteems himself; but a breath of the brine and a taste of the tar-bucket will do wonders in taking the conceit out of him. Under the luxurious and enervating official life of Washington a very tolerable sailor was fast becoming a mere salt-water Turveydrop. A turn among the seal fisheries of Alaska will afford a wholesome change and a welcome relief to the country."

This is almost too good to be true, and yet it would be a matter for sincere congratulation if Secretary Robeson would take the management of the Navy Department into his own hands and be Secretary in fact as well as in name. There is no doubt of one fact, and that is that the department of which Mr. Robeson is nominally the chief is most unpopular. For this unpopularity Vice-Admiral Porter is very largely, if not entirely, to blame, if for no other reason than that he is attached to the department in a capacity unauthorized by law, and which gives him an authority and influence that he ought not to wield without some corresponding responsibility. Both in and out of the naval service it is thought by those who are best able to judge of the matter that the interests of the country and of the navy can best be served by having a civilian at the head of the department. The chiefs of bureaus are experienced officers, and they are the proper advisers of the Secretary in matters upon which his own knowledge may be deficient, and they have been found by all previous Secretaries to be amply sufficient for the proper and efficient administration of all the affairs of the navy. For an officer to be stationed at the department as prompter to the Secretary and general factotum is something entirely unprecedented, and the evil of such an innovation has been sufficiently proved during the year that the present administration has been in power. No sooner had President Grant been inaugurated than Vice-Admiral Porter managed to establish himself at the Navy Department, for the nominal purpose of instructing the new Secretary in his duties. One of his first acts was to start afresh the old quarrel between the line and staff, and ever since he has been in power there has been contention and trouble. Poor Mr. Borie soon got very sick of the job, and proceeded to get himself out of the difficulty by resigning. When Mr. Robeson was appointed, it was thought by all who knew him that Porter would very speedily receive marching orders. Mr. Robeson was reputed to have ability and pluck, and his friends asserted confidently that he would be the last man to submit to impertinent interference in the duties of his office from anybody. There was much disappointment, therefore, when Porter did not receive his dismissal, and as the troubles of the navy continued, the Secretary was forced, justly or unjustly, to share the unpopularity of the Vice-Admiral. He is the responsible party, and Porter's schemes are carried out in his name. It is difficult to conceive how a man of spirit can submit to appear before the country in such an anomalous position as this; and even if Secretary Robeson should commit mistakes, the country will be much more ready to forgive them if they are merely his own errors of judgment than if there is a suspicion that they are the result of bad counsel from those who have no right to dictate or even advise with regard to the administration of his office. It will be a good thing, therefore, if Porter is ordered off without further delay. He has done harm enough already for any one man, and it is time that Secretary Robeson should retrieve his credit and show whether he really has the ability to run the Navy Department in a satisfactory manner on his own hook, and without allowing himself to be made the tool of a ring of officers who are seeking to manage the naval service exclusively in their own interest.

ANOTHER CHECK TO THE INDEPENDENCE SQUARE PROJECT.

THE contract made by the Building Commission with Mr. McNikols for the excavation of a cellar on the Walnut street front was presented to City Councils for approval yesterday. It encountered earnest opposition in both branches, but the friends of the Independence Square project mustered a working majority in the Select branch, while in the Common Council a motion to indefinitely postpone the ordinance approving the contract was passed by a vote of 19 yeas to 18 nays. Another breathing spell is thus gained by the opponents of a measure that is exceedingly unpopular with a large proportion of the citizens of Philadelphia, and they should improve the opportunity by using promptly every honorable and just means to arrest the proceedings of the Building Commission. That body acts in exceedingly bad taste, if not in clear violation of law, by awarding contracts and attempting to incur enormous expenditures in advance of an appropriation by Councils. The most rational explanation of its precipitate proceedings is to be found in its well-grounded fear that the sober second thought of the people will condemn the proposed desecration of Independence Square, and scatter to the winds the commission which is so exceedingly anxious to consummate this outrage.

The people demand a vote on this question. It would be the height of injustice to commit them against their will to the expenditure of a vast sum of money for buildings upon a site which cannot be legally used for the intended purpose, which is deemed unfit by many thousands of tax-payers, even if public convenience alone is consulted, and which the city is bound, alike by legal requirements and associations which should be deemed sacred by every true American, to maintain as a green walk forever.

The centennial of the Declaration of Independence is rapidly approaching. Councils and the Legislature have invited here, on that occasion, the representatives of the industrial interests of our own country and all other parts of the civilized world. If, as may be reasonably anticipated, hundreds of thousands of strangers are attracted to our vicinity then, Independence Square will present a mortifying spectacle if Councils permit it to be cut up with excavations and covered with building materials. Myriads of visitors will ask, Had Philadelphia no other spot to devote to her courts and public offices? Could she not afford to maintain agreeable and appropriate surroundings, for the brief period of a century, for the most sacred spot, in the eyes of the lovers of human liberty, in the whole world? Had she neither the sense nor the feeling to gratify a proper desire for improvement without committing a shameless act of desecration?

MR. VAMBERY has written two more articles in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Russian expedition to Khiva, and repeats his general statements concerning Russian policy in Asia. He says it is quite natural that the Russian press should not share his opinions; but he cannot change them, both on account of his personal knowledge of the country where the conquests are going on, and of his intimate acquaintance with the intentions of the Russian Government in that quarter. The creation of a commercial route from the Bay of Krasnovodsk to the Aral Sea is, according to Mr. Vambery, a mere pretext, as the steppes to be crossed are destitute of drinkable water, and cannot be traversed during the whole of the summer season. If the Russian Government has chosen this route, it is exclusively with a view to conquer Khiva. Mr. Vambery thinks it is by no means the intention of Russia to acquire a market in Central Asia, for it already has one, and the small Khanat of Khiva, lying quite out of the way, would not interfere at all with the trade of Russia. From what he has read in the Russian papers, and from his own observations on the spot, Mr. Vambery feels convinced that Russia's final aim is the subjection of Afghanistan.

SINGULAR MARRIAGES.—The following paragraph from the North Devon *Journal* of November 1, 1860, is worth repeating:—"A Novel Scene.—A wedding took place at St. Marylebone, which was particularly interesting on account of its novelty. The happy couple (Mr. Alfred Thomas Maxwell and Miss Rosina Paxton) are both deaf and dumb, and the ceremony was performed in the finger and sign language by the Rev. Samuel Smith, Chaplain of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb. We believe that this is the first time in this country that dactylogy and pantomime have been brought into use on such an occasion. Several of the members of Mr. Smith's deaf and dumb congregation were present to witness the ceremony."

"Singular as this marriage ceremony may appear, a much more remarkable scene of this kind occurred some two or three centuries since in my own native county, of which, perhaps, some of your readers may be able to supply further details in the interesting columns of *N. and Q.* In the marriage register of the parish of St. Martin Leicester is an entry of the names of Thomas Tilsey and Ursula Russell, the first of whom being 'deafe and dumbe,' it was agreed by the Bishop, Mayor, and other gentlemen of the town that certain signs and actions of the bridegroom should be admitted instead of the usual words enjoined by the Protestants' marriage ceremony. 'First (says Britton in his 'Beauties of England and Wales,' volume 9, page 357, probably quoting the parochial record) he embraced her with his arms and took her by the hande, and put a ringe upon her finger, and laide his hande upon his hearte and upon her hearte, and helde up his handes towards heaven, and to show his continuance to dwell with her to his lyve's ende, he did it by closing of his eyes with his hande and diggings out the earthe with his feete, and pullinge as though he would ringe a bell, with diverse outher signes approved.'

"I shall be glad to hear of any similar customs having been practised at the nuptial ceremony in other parts of the United Kingdom.

"Barnstaple. GEORGE LINDSEY."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* comments as follows on the visit of Prince Arthur to President Grant:—We learn from the New York *Herald* that when Prince Arthur visited the President and Mrs. Grant the President himself made no extra embellishment of his wardrobe. "He wore a frock-coat, vest, and pantaloons of plain black, such as he usually wears in his office, and had the appearance of one who had just left his labor for a moment to interchange passing civilities." Mrs. Grant "wore a plain black silk." The Prince "was attired in a black frock-coat, grey cashmere pantaloons, and patent leather shoes. He wore his coat closely buttoned. Upon an immaculate shirt bosom he displayed several diamond studs, and around his neck a brown silk scarf. He had, however, more clothes outside the room, for when he left the room he was assisted into his overcoat by the President's valet." When the visit was over the President returned to his office, and resumed his duties as if nothing had happened; and, indeed, if we except the episode of the overcoat, nothing had happened—but how gratifying all this must be to everybody (especially to the *Daily Telegraph*)! Can we imagine the possibility of any serious disagreement arising between two nations when the valet of the President of one helps a Prince of the blood royal of the other into his overcoat? Never did valet perform a nobler mission than that republican Jeames when he thus assisted a Prince—never did Prince honor himself more than in thus gracefully accepting such assistance. If the two, the Prince and the valet, could have looked beyond the mysterious film which shrouds our limited vision, they would have seen the Angel of Peace smiling through tears of joy at the scene in the President's vestibule—a struggle, but not between husbands and fathers and brothers in oceans of blood diluted with the tears of the widow and the orphan. Only a struggle to get into an overcoat, one party playfully assisting the other; first the right arm, then the left. It is over now; but the buttons of that overcoat have linked two mighty nations together, and who will dare to unstitch those links of love forged by the President's valet and our own Arthur?

THE FRENCH COUR DE CASSATION has just had a singular affair under its consideration. It seems that last year the Procureur-Imperial of St. Omer called upon three master carpenters to furnish the necessary workmen to construct the scaffold for an execution. They one and all refused his request, whereupon a report was drawn up by the commissary of police, and the rebellious carpenters were in due course cited before the tribunal of police of St. Omer for an infraction of an old law of the First Republic, which etapowers the proper legal officers to command the services of workmen in so far as these may be essential for executing the decrees of justice. The tribunal dismissed the complaint, whereupon the Procureur-Imperial appealed to the Court of Douai, which confirmed the decision already given. No other resource was now left except to invoke the aid of the Cour de Cassation, and to that body the Procureur-Imperial now addressed himself. The Supreme Court, however, rejected his application, on the ground—first, that a report of a commissary of police is not sufficient evidence of a fact involving an infraction of the law; and, secondly, that there was no direct refusal on the part of the master carpenters to give their individual assistance towards the construction of the work in question, but only to provide workmen for it—a piece of legal hair-splitting due to the liberal ideas lately come

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT annually uses many thousand envelopes of a peculiar greenish tint, which are rarely seen outside of Government offices. No one, on examining them, would suspect of what they were manufactured. They are strong, smooth, and business-like in appearance, and have the letter T stamped through the fibre. Old greenbacks form the material of which they are made. The Treasury Department saves up all the bits and remnants of paper used in the manufacture of our currency, with old stamps and bills and all the mutilated greenbacks that have come back to it, and, instead of destroying this mass of rubbish as was formerly done, the department turns it over to the paper makers, who return it in the shape of serviceable envelopes. Many dollars are annually saved to the Government by this means. These envelopes are used extensively in the Custom Houses, the Post Office, Sub-Treasury, and other Government offices.

A TRAIN composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through 24 miles of tunnel; 150,000,000 cwt. of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000,000 cwt. of coals is required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways represents a length of 70,718 miles; 18,000 locomotives are employed on it, and the distance these travel during the year is 60,000,000 miles.

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A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION, opposed to erecting Public Buildings on Independence Square, will be held at the Hall, N. W. corner of MARKET and MERRICK Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A. R. PAUL, President.

STEPHEN B. POULTERER, Secretary. 1t*

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, Camden, on SATURDAY, the 26th of March instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

3 4 11 18 25 4t W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1870.

The Board of Directors this day granted to J. W. TORREY, Vice-President of the Bank, a short furlough, on account of ill health, and have appointed DELL NOBLIT, Jr., Esq., acting Vice-President in the interim.

3 2 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

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BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to see that the material is good.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure to get durable Clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

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Offer people
The worth of their money,
The style they want,
The elegance of fit,
The excellence of material,
The durability of the Garments,
AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE.

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GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
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FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

OFFICES.—VERY DESIRABLE COMMUNICATING offices, second floor of No. 427 Walnut street, to rent. S. KINGSTON McCAY. 3 2 6t*

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WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.—Two (2) FURNISHED ROOMS, without Board (except Breakfast), within fifteen minutes walk of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Address, giving Reference,

2 26 "H. E. J.," this office.

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CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand, will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. [3 12tf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 6§

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We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.

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$40,000 TO LOAN AT PAR ON MORTGAGE of city property in sums of not less than $5000 each. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 3 2 3t*

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS! 10 18tu] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

Return of Dr. Schenck.

Dr. Schenck has returned from Florida, and will be professionally at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, on Saturday, March 5.

A WORD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

As it has been my duty to advise with invalids, giving them instructions in regard to the care they should take of themselves, and where their winters should be spent, I used to make regular professional visits to the different leading cities, because it gave me more complete control of my patients. When I had opportunities of examining them, and found that their lungs were not so far gone as to be beyond the reach of healing, I at once advised them to go home and stay in their rooms, keeping the temperature at from 65 to 70 degrees, and to exercise as much as they could within the limits of the room, in order that the free circulation of the blood might be kept up; and to take Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By implicitly following these directions hundreds have been saved, who, under almost any other circumstances, would have died a lingering death.

The ordinary method of treating consumptives is to advise them to go out into the fresh air. This generally pleases them, because the fresh air affords them temporary relief. But a reaction ensues, and the almost inevitable result is, that they are continually taking little colds, which are scarcely perceptible at first, but which, in the end, prevent the healing of the diseased lungs.

As I have resolved to discontinue my professional visits to other cities, I paid a visit to Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining whether that region would not prove beneficial to invalids, and the conclusions at which I have arrived are these:—The climate of Florida is admirably suited to consumptives. It is of an equable temperature, so that invalids can exercise in the open air without subjecting themselves to the danger of taking cold. The liver of a man of sedentary habits generally becomes torpid or active, hence exercise is absolutely essential him. If he is of consumptive habits, this ercise cannot be safely taken in our changele Northern climate, and hence the advantage going to Florida.

I saw hundreds of consumptives there, many of them in a rapidly improving condition. They will get well if they persevere in the course they are pursuing. They had the advantage of open exercise in connection with the proper medical remedies. The majority of them are aking my medicines, and are carrying out fully he idea I have been endeavoring to impress on the public mind, and that is the free use of the Mandrake Pills.

The stomach of a consumptive patient, the liver and the bowels, are almost invariably in a dull or inactive condition. The stomach does not crave food, and if it did could not digest it. It has not the power to convert it into good healthy blood, without which a cure of consumption is impossible. To make good blood is the office of food.

If the stomach and liver are in order then digestion proceeds naturally, and of course with advantage to the patient. He grows in flesh, and consequently in strength, and as a natural sequence the lungs heal rapidly. Now all this is readily accomplished by the judicious use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic. They should be taken together for the following excellent reasons:—The Pulmonic Syrup assists in ripening the impure matter in the lungs, and good blood takes its place; the Seaweed Tonic prevents the food from souring on the stomach, stimulates the coats of the stomach and assists digestion; the Mandrake Pills act on the liver, exciting it to vigorous action, causing a healthy secretion of bile and carrying off the morbid indigestible matter.

In my opinion Florida is the place for consumptives, though there are some portions of it to be preferred to others, for the following reasons:—Jacksonville is a desirable place in many respects, but it has the disadvantage o being located directly on the St. John's river, where heavy fogs and dews are frequent, and where, at times, fever and ague and chills prevail, which are certainly anything else than beneficial to consumptives. St. Augustine has few advantages which cannot be found at home here in the North. It is a bleak place, located near the ocean; one day the atmosphere is oppressive, the next an overcoat becomes necessary. At Palatka patients do well. I have a great many there, all appearing to have good appetites, and gaining flesh and strength. Many of them would, to the casual observer, appear to have no lung disease, but appearances are deceptive. Rapid walking or the ascending of stairs would bring on coughing spells so violent as to astonish those not familiar with all the facts in their cases. But for these coughs they would, from their healthy appearance, be taken for perfectly sound persons.

I examined the lungs of a great number, and was amazed to find how seriously many of them had been diseased; but were healing nicely. But Palatka is not the most desirable place in Florida for consumptives, at least such is my opinion. There is too much low, wet land in the vicinity. My own candid impressions are that Enterprise and Melonville are the best locations for invalids. The climate is not variable, and appears to be somewhat warmer than other locations visited by me. At Enterprise there is a large and very fine boarding-house and hotel, known as the Brock House; its only fault being its location on the banks of Lake Monroe, which causes heavy dews at times.

Decidedly the best place in Florida for consumptives is at Major Marks' hotel, two miles from Melonville, and about the same distance from the lake, right among the pines. The house is large and the table splendid, which is saying a good deal for Florida. I have come to the conclusion to recommend this spot to my patients, after having visited and carefully examining nearly all the places to which invalids are usually recommended. Those who desire to know more of Major Marks' hotel can obtain the necessary information by directing a letter to him at Melonville, Orange county, Florida.

I do not desire to be understood as saying tha these are the only desirable pl.a.s in Florida for invalids. They are by all odds the localities I visited, and for this reason I confidently recommend them.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1870.

The McFarland Trial.

Across the general public mind the question occasionally floats—like a blossom borne by the breeze—What has become of McFarland?

Mr. McFarland resides in the Tombs—has resided there ever since the celebrated homicide which he got off last November. There he is treated with the respect and kindness which the unselfishness and discretion of Mrs. McFarland and the late Mr. Richardson so well deserve. He is supplied with books and papers by male and female sympathizers, and receives on the average six feminine calls a day. He has indeed grown very accomplished in the art of receiving and the companion-art of small talk. His precipitancy in the Richardson affair has largely interested in him numerous bevies of women who have no better work to do than to express maudlin sympathy. Possibly his trial may begin two weeks from next Monday. The chances are, however, that it will not commence until April. Europe as well as the United States is to be rummaged for testimony. No trial within average recollection has brought to light more breezy details than this one will bring to light. The press, the pulpit, and the stage all bear a hand in it. If the foot-lights have not in a strictly biblical sense been a lamp to Mrs. McFarland's feet and a light to her path, they have done no worse for her than the pulpit and the press have managed to do between them. Mr. McFarland is represented as "cheerful." I presume he is cheerful in the same sense in which a corpse is sometimes said to be beautiful. The invariable cheerfulness of prisoners is part of the professional cant that Jenkins never tires of.

Mr. Beecher and the Truss.

Mr. Beecher is seldom commonplace, and he has just been writing a by no means commonplace note to an impudent person who has been trying to make money out of Mr Beecher's reputation. The impudent person has a truss which professes to cure any rupture that ever was or ever could be, and fos some time past has been addressing Mr. Beecher letters which imply that he and that gentlemen have been in correspondence on the subject of the truss, and that Mr. Beecher eminently approves of the invention. Beecher bore this affliction for some weeks—bore it like a lamb, and then at length bleated into dreadful satire, as the following note, published in yesterday's *Times*, abundantly proves. It is addressed to the impudent person in question, and reads thus:—

"Sir:—You have for several weeks addressed to me letters implying that we are in correspondence, and that I am in sympathy with you in your method of treating ruptures. These letters are then published by you as advertisements. I regard your action towards me as an impertinence, and your treatment of the public as a deliberate swindle.

"If you will put one of your trusses upon your own mouth we shall have a test case, for I know of no other rupture so eminent and disgusting.

"HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"P. S.—This letter, the only one which I have ever addressed to you, you are at liberty to publish."

The New Post Office.

It was confidently expected that, owing to a scarcity of funds, the work on the new post office would be temporarily discontinued. This is not, however, the case. True, Congress has not yet appropriated the money that it was expected to, but the superintendent gives it to be understood that, by a very careful expenditure of the small fund still available, the masonry can be continued for some little while longer. The Maine granite still continues to arrive. From present appearances it hardly looks as though there was going to be any suspension at all. The enclosures of the big fence are thronged with animated workmen.

The Fishmongers.

When "Polonius" says to "Hamlet," "Do you know me, my lord?" "Hamlet" replies, "Excellent well; you are a fishmonger." "Not I, my lord," responds poor "Polonius;" upon which "Hamlet" takes him up by saying, "Then I would you were so honest a man."

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, in an address which he has just been making at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., in favor of the Fishmongers' Association, seems to have discovered in that body a list of virtues akin to the one which "Hamlet" thus intimates the lack of in the imbecile courtier. In that address he "piled it on" to them so thick, that their eyes must have been dimmed with the scales incidental to their profession for them not to have seen what he was driving at. He said the apostles were fishmongers; he went back to the times of the Philistines, and said that the fishmongers of that era were held in such high repute that the Philistines named one of their gods the "God of Fish." As diplomatic buncombe this eulogy was all very well, the object being to interest the audience in the orator's theme. The fishmongers of New York in fact want to organize an association here for their mutual improvement similar to the one which has been established for several years in London. They are no despicable part of New York population. They have about five million dollars invested in the business of the city, and last year their sales amounted to ten millions. Without precisely agreeing with Mr. Smith that the fishmongers constitute an eminently virtuous and honorable profession, from the mere fact that some of the apostles made good hauls, it is only fair to concede that they are a sufficiently influential proportion of the population to warrant their interests and wishes being duly considered. They want to have a Hall and a Home of their own, and if they can find a few more champions as whole-souled as Mr. Smith, it will not be long before they will.

The "De Soto"

is one of the friendliest and snuggest of English eating-houses to go to, if you already have friends there, and merely one of the most expensive and culinarily capable if you have no friends, but only money. It is greatly affected by actors, artists, the better class of newspaper people, and theatrical hangers-on. Go in at almost any time after noon, and you shall hear the secrets of the *coulisses* being discussed, and very great names gossipped about with a freedom which suggests that a great man is no more a great man to his theatrical agent or his puffwriter than he is to his valet. The establishment plumes itself on the amber lucidity of its Bass' Bitter and the mellow mildness of its "'arf-and-'arf." It aims at cooking chops and steaks with a perfection unattainable by the *cusinier* of any other establishment; and if, by any accident, your steak is underdone, it is more than made up for by the thoroughness with which you are done brown in the bill.

Demand for Small Houses.

There is a great demand here for small houses—houses something like those with which Philadelphia abounds, where a poor man can feel that the home for himself and family is not limited to two rooms. There are no such fireside paradises here; no prospect even of obtaining them. The utmost hope that is held out is a sort of refined tenement-house, in which each floor shall accommodate one family. The tenement-house of the future is not to be despised, but it is not a pleasant substitute for the neat brick-and-mortar castles of Philadelphia. Half a loaf, to be sure, is better than no bread, but still I prefer the whole loaf. In Philadelphia—that City of Homes—the poor get it so far as distinct and separate firesides are concerned. Here one might almost say they are glad if they can collect enough sticks to build one common flame.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE AMATEUR'S DRAWING ROOM, in Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, a fashionable audience was in attendance last evening to witness the performance of Scribe's comedy, *Bataille de Dames*, a very sprighily and pleasant piece that achieved considerable popularity here some years ago, when it was performed at the Arch Street Theatre under the title of *The Checkmate*. It is in such plays as this that most French actors find themselves completely at home, and *Bataille de Dames*, as represented last evening, with M. and Madame Moreau, M. Rousseau, M. Genot, and Mad'lle Maurice in the leading parts, is a most pleasing entertainment. The performance concluded with a song by Madame Guerretti, from Maillard's comic opera, *Les Dragons de Villars*, a fantasie for violoncello by M. Cesar Alard, and a comic song by M. Juignet.

This evening Thibout's comedy *Le Supplice d'un Homme* will be performed. This piece was given last season at the Arch under the title of *The Victim of Circumstances*, and it made a great hit.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when an attractive bill will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Frank Mayo will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will personate "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and "Belphegor." These are fine parts, and admirably suited for the display of Mr. Mayo's talents to the best advantage. As an actor of the best style of melodrama this gentleman is entitled to take a very high rank, and we anticipate from him this evening better personations of "Don Cæsar" and "Belphegor" than have been given in this city by any one for a long time past. Indeed, there is no actor on the American stage that we can call to mind, unless it be Mr. E. L. Davenport, who is likely to surpass Mr. Mayo in these parts, and we hope that there will be such an attendance at the Chesnut this evening as will prove that real talent is appreciated in this city, and give the beneficiary encouragement to visit us again.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Harry Watkins will have a farewell benefit this evening, when he will produce his own adaptation of Mrs. Southworth's novel, *The Hidden Hand*. The performance will conclude with the comedietta entitled *To Oblige Benson*. Mr. Watkins is an excellent actor in a certain line, and he ought to have a full house on this occasion.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear.

On Monday Mr. Charles Fechter will appear as "Hamlet."

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *The Jealous Wife* will be performed this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA TROUPE will perform *Martha* and *Oberon* at the Academy of Music on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The sale of seats commences to-day at the Academy.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will exhibit some wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PILGRIM.—This panorama, illustrative of "The Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

VERY REV. P. E. MORIARTY, D. D., will lecture at the Academy of Music this evening on "The Man Question—Human Development." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the University Hospital.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE has made a great hit in London, at the Strand Theatre, as "Dr. Pangloss," in *The Heir at Law*, which is thus spoken of by the *Athenæum*:—

"To the long list of those who have played it since first it was performed by Fawcett must be added Mr. J. S. Clarke, who presents it in a very unconventional and humorous fashion. Mr. Clarke has facial expression and command of grimace such as few actors possess, and the airs of stolid assurance and self-contentment he is able to assume are inimitable. 'Dr. Pangloss' is a part thoroughly suited to him. It is difficult to imagine anything more admirable than the assumption by the sage, at his pupil's command, of an appearance of extreme mirthfulness and delight, or the inflexible gravity with which he receives the rebuke of 'Henry Morcland.'"

The *Times* says:—

"The purpose of the revival is obviously to furnish Mr. John S. Clarke, the American comedian, with a new part of strongly-marked character. He plays 'Dr. Pangloss' and takes a view of that model tutor which is perfectly consistent with the text, and which affords occasion for the display of the broadest humor. On one occasion is he thoroughly grave, and that is when he is compelled by 'Dick Dowlas' to dance in the streets, and he sees in that dance the ruin of his prospects. The legs partially move, but the face is sad."

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain, or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR A FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—The dwelling of Colonel Walton Dwight, of Binghamton, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on February 6th. A parlor safe of Marvin's make was in the house at the time, and contained papers and other valuable articles. The safe was exposed to the hottest part of the fire, and afterwards fell into the cellar, where for twelve hours it lay in a pile of some thirty tons of burning coal. On being extracted the contents were found entirely uninjured. This is certainly a fair test of the merits of the safe.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE EFFECT.—

CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street, having *taken the lead in reducing the prices of fine Customer-made Clothing*, is reaping his reward in the shape of an increased number of orders for his unapproachable styles of clothes for the spring of 1870.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Grand and Square Pianos are not only perfection in every particular, but they are lower in prices than before the war. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 610 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1026 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

THE PLACE!

I.

THE PLACE FOR GOOD CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR DURABLE CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR NEAT CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR STYLISH CLOTHES.....OAK HALL

II.

THE PLACE FOR CHEAP CLOTHES.....OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR LOW-PRICED CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR ECONOMICAL CLOTHES...OAK HALL
THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS ON CLOTHES..OAK HALL

III.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL
WANAMAKER & BROWN.....OAK HALL

ALL SIXTH STREET, FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

FAWCETT—EASTMAN.—On March 1, by Alderman W. W. Dougherty, Mr. OWEN STANLEY FAWCETT, Comedian at the Walnut Street Theatre, to Miss M. A. EASTMAN.

PAGE—GARDINER.—On January 15, 1870, by Alderman J. P. Delany, Mr. WILLIS H. PAGE to MARIAN A. GARDINER, of Walnut Street Theatre.

DIED.

ASHMEAD.—On the morning of the 3d instant, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, Jr., in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father, No. 1803 Pine street, on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock.

DONALDSON.—On the 2d instant, MARY HEATON, youngest daughter of William F. and Elizabeth A. Donaldson, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2003 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.

HOPKINS.—On the morning of the 2d instant, ELIZA HOPKINS.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1618 Arch street, on Seventh-day morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock.

JUDSON.—On the morning of Friday, the 4th instant, WILLIAM FRANCES JUDSON, in the 37th year of his age.

KING.—On the 2d instant, SUSIE KING, daughter of Richard and Maria King, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1513 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3½ o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Vault.

LOUDENSLAGER.—On the 3d instant, ELIZABETH B. wife of G. Loudenslager, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 926 Race street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MCILVAINE.—At Norristown, Wednesday, March 2, CHARLES BLOOMFIELD, only child of the Rev. Charles E. and Clementina L. McIlvaine, aged 18 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family in Philadelphia are requested to take the train at 2:30 on Saturday from the P. W. & B. Depot. Interment at the Old Swedes' Church Yard at Wilmington.

REUSS.—On the 2d instant, FRANCIS X. REUSS, eldest son of Elizabeth and the late Jacob Reuss, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; the Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.; the Philadelphia Council, No. 43, O. U. A. M.; the Drivers' Beneficial Association, No. 1; and also the Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mary street, east of Forty-first, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 1st instant, WILLIAM P., only son of James A. and Zilpha Thompson, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; No. 5, U. A. M.; No. 76, I. O. of R. M.; No. 1, A. O. of G. F.; and Reliance S. F. E. Co, No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 157 Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SPLENDID MANSION
OF
COLONEL WALTON DWIGHT
DESTROYED BY FIRE
AT
Binghamton, New York, Feb. 6, 1870.

MARVIN'S PARLOR SAFE
TRIUMPHANT!!

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1870.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying for (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remarkable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Steel Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.

Truly yours, W. DWIGHT.

These Safes are for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 2 26 mwf6trp

GROCERIES, ETC.
1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu1 BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

Daring Attempt at Jail Delivery.

Condition of Cuban Affairs.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs—Letter from Colonel Stanley.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is an official letter received at the Indian Bureau:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT, FORT SULLY, D. T., Feb. 20, 1870.—Hon. Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Sir:—I desire to lay before you some information concerning the condition and wishes of the Sioux at the Cheyenne and Grand river agencies, in accordance with the request of the principal chiefs, who from time to time come to me with their complaints and hopes. It is useless for me to tell these Indians that they ought to go to their agents.

They know I am the ranking military officer here, and they insist that I must write to their Great Father as to the condition and conduct of the Sioux at the two agencies referred to. I see no reason to complain excepting that the young men have killed a few beef cattle belonging to the contractor, and all the friendly Sioux persist in making raids on the Rees and Gros Ventres. As to their complaints, they all arise from their understanding of the treaty at Fort Rice.

As you are aware, an Indian never forgets anything that is promised him, nor can he understand why circumstances should interfere with the fulfilment of the promises. Now it is true that the Peace Commission at Fort Rice pictured to the Indians a pretty liberal view of their improved condition under the treaty, and the Indians come to me and say, Where are those houses you were going to build us? Where are the cows, the sheep, the pigs, etc.? But, above all, where are the guns and ammunition we were to have received?

The planting of corn also recommended to them, and which we promised to assist them in, has, as you are aware, as yet made little progress. All the Indians whom we are accustomed to call friendly are very anxious to farm. Last year, owing to the want of laborers and oxen, very little was done, and while upon this subject I would recommend that a strong effort be made this spring to get as much land broken as possible to give the Indians a start in planting, and whilst recommending I would respectfully advise that a liberal supply of trade rifles and ammunition be furnished the friendly Indians this summer.

I have no fear nor any belief that, under any reasonable treatment, these Indians would ever use their guns against the whites. Since the council at Fort Rice the friendly Indians have used all means they could to induce the hostile Sioux to come in and bury the hatchet. Many of them have given away all their horses and goods to the hostiles in trying to conciliate them, and now the friendly chiefs tell me they have given the matter up; that they can do nothing with their wild relations; and that all they desire is to keep their bands together to learn to farm and to keep away from the hostile Sioux entirely. To encourage these friendly Sioux in every possible way is of course very important. They amount to eight or ten thousand souls; and if hostile the Sioux must finally be put down by force of arms, which appears inevitable. The value of keeping the friendly ones quiet cannot be overestimated.

Of course the prospect of a crop the first year, upon sod ground, is not good, but if twenty or thirty teams could be employed to break the land this spring, the Indians would raise some corn, and the prospect for the next year would greatly encourage them. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
D. S. STANLEY,
Colonel 23d Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding District.

Executive Nominations.

The following nominations were sent in to-day by the President:—

George H. Butler, of California, to be Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt.

Almon A. Thompson, of Michigan, as Consul at Goderich, Canada.

F. P. Meigs, of Tennessee, Consul at Montevideo.

James W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia.

James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, Consul at Antwerp.

David J. Williamson, of California, Consul at Callao.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Pratt, on his own request, was relieved from further service on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Chair was authorized to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the bill changing the circuits of the United States Supreme Court was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull concluded his remarks in explanation of the authority of Congress to impose qualifications on nominees of the President for Supreme Court Judgeships. He claimed that the Presidential power of appointment of the recently created circuit judgeships was derived from the act of Congress creating the offices.

Mr. Davis argued that the act of Congress merely regulated the number of judges, and that the office itself existed by authority of the Constitution.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over, and the Funding bill coming up in order, it was, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, postponed, and made the special order for Monday, the purpose being to proceed with District of Columbia business.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Scott in the direction of Santa Fe. Referred.

House.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a deficiency bill for the following items for the service of the House:—Folding documents, including materials and labor, $37,500; for three mail carriers, $3825; for laborers, $6125; total, $46,910. The bill was passed.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and referred a large number of bills. The Senate bill repealing the proviso contained in the act of April 10th, 1869, extending the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of its road, was taken from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage.

Mr. Holman inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands what the proviso was?

Mr. Julian explained that in the closing hours of the last session this restrictive clause, That the land granted should only be sold to actual settlers in lots of 160 acres, and at not more than $2·50 an acre, had been attached to the bill inadvertently. The land grant had not lapsed, and the company had a right to the land without restrictions.

Mr. Holman—Had not the ten years within which the first section of the road was to be completed elapsed at the time of the passage of the act?

Mr. Julian—No, sir; I understand not. The whole object of this bill is to remove a restriction hastily and inadvertently put on the bill. The committee has examined the question, and found that Congress had no right to attach that restriction.

Mr. Farnsworth—Then what harm does it do?

Mr. Julian—Perhaps it does no harm.

Mr. Farnsworth—Then let it be.

Mr. Julian—It causes trouble, and it affects the company in borrowing money.

Mr. Farnsworth—Then we are legislating for the benefit of this corporation.

Mr. Julian—We are legislating to undo what we should not have done.

Mr. Ward—Does it make any new grant of land?

Mr. Julian—It does not.

Mr. Ward—Then there is no harm in it.

Mr. Lawrence—If there is any doubt about it is it no our policy to resolve that doubt in favor of the settlers?

Mr. Julian—There is no doubt about it. We have examined the question, and we regard it as clear that our power to attack the restriction did not exist.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 110; nays, 38.

The Senate joint resolution prohibiting the publication in the *Globe* of speeches not delivered was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. Cox moved its reference to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Farnsworth thought there could be no better time than the present for the passage of the joint resolution, and feared that if referred to the Committee on Rules it would never be seen again.

Mr. Cox, who is a member of that committee, promised that it would soon be reported back.

It was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

FROM THE STATE.

Daring Attempt to Break Jail.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 4.—There was quite an excitement amongst our citizens this morning, caused by Godfried Bohner, one of the murderers of the Peightal family, attempting to escape jail.

It appears that the keeper had occasion to enter his cell, when the prisoner struck him on the head with his handcuffs, cutting him severely, and taking the keys out of his pocket; then he threw them into Bodenburg's (the other murderer's) cell, telling him to come out, but he refused. The jailer called for help, when another prisoner came to his assistance, striking Bohner on the head several times with a poker, cutting him severely.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The large saloon on Third street, between Chesnut and Pine, known as "The Monkeys," belonging to Captain Ehlert, was burned between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. Besides the building, which was not of much value, a stock of liquors worth about $35,000 was nearly all destroyed. Insurance, $30,000.

Indians in the Southwest.

General Hagan, commander of the Department of the Arkansas, arrived here yesterday from the Indian Territory, and furnishes the *Republican* with an account of affairs in that country. All the tribes of Indians in the Southwest held a council at Antelope Hills in December, and generally agreed that a war of extermination be inaugurated against the whites in the spring. Their policy has changed since then, and the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and other Southwestern tribes have been peaceably inclined. With care on the part of the Government, good order can be maintained. An important council of all the wild tribes that remain will be held at the North Fork of the Canadian River on the 20th instant, under the auspices of Superintendent Hoag, the object of which is to secure peace among tribes hostile to each other. The prospect of success in this direction is quite good.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 4—4·30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92¾. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 86; Erie Railway, 21¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—4·30 A. M.—Cotton closed declining; uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales to-day, 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Red Western wheat, 7s. 9d. Lard heavy. Refined petroleum, 1s. 10d.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Petroleum closed lower. Sales at 58¾f.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp4

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

History of the Park During the Past Year—Its Future Prospects—What It Has Cost the People.

Below we give in full the second annual report of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, just issued, together with the most essential portions of the Chief Engineer's report:—

Report of the Commissioners.

In the first annual report of the Park Commissioners a narrative of the origin of the Park, and the successive steps by which it advanced from its insignificant inception, when it consisted of only five acres, to its present magnificent area of nearly three thousand acres, was succinctly given. That narrative, curious and instructive as it is, need not now be repeated. As soon as conveniently may be it is the intention of the Commissioners to furnish, as a contribution to our local history, a more complete review of those movements, which, at first and for a long period slow and wearisome and discouraging, afterwards became rapid, animated and successful; and also to present, so far as records and traditions will enable them to do so, an account of the various estates comprised within the Park borders. Many of these, it is well known, through their owners and occupants, were identified with the social and civil progress of Philadelphia in all its earlier career; and such an account, while intrinsically full of interest, will, it is believed, give a new value to the Park, by clustering around its most attractive portions inspiring memories of the deeds and the men of times long since passed away, but the benefits of whose labors still survive for the edification of the present and coming generations.

If there has heretofore existed a division of opinion as to the desirableness of a great Park for Philadelphia, the result of the experiment thus far made in that direction has certainly removed it. On that subject there is universal accord. Though still comparatively in its infancy, and with no strikingly visible improvements, except the laying out of roads and foot-paths, which give access to some of its conspicuous features, the Park has not only been a source of gratification to hundreds of thousands of visitors, but it has already become, in the estimation of the country at large, a suggestive and distinctive symbol of our metropolitan advancement. Famous as this city has been, along from its very foundation, for its benevolent and charitable associations, and for the institutions of learning and science which, keeping even pace with its growth, have here matured into acknowledged superiority, it is not to be denied that, especially of later years, apart from business motives, it has not presented in so large a degree as it should have done, those inducements to strangers to come, or to tarry when here, which are among the most vigorous indications of metropolitan wisdom. Our churches, our schools, our libraries, our hospitals, our galleries of art, our collections in natural science, all bore, as they still bear, favorable comparison with similar objects elsewhere, and in places of mere amusement we were not notably deficient; but, while possessing environs of exceeding beauty, from the want of suitable facilities of approach, our advantages in this respect were immeasurably lost to us. In spring the mud, in summer the dust, in autumn the slime, and in winter the slush, which cause so much discomfort on our highways, have, except to our own citizens, made the hills and the vales and the groves which offer so many and such varied charms in our immediate vicinity almost wholly unfamiliar. Many persons whose journeyings brought them to Philadelphia came and went with no better notion of its topography than that it is built in the centre of a plain, having no greater irregularity of surface than an occasional mound of cobble stones, and no rural surroundings besides scattered ranges of cattle pens and lengthened stretches of cabbage gardens. The extension of the Park has dispelled such illusions. For all who choose to pass its portals, there are walks and drives, miles after miles in extent, which, leading through scenes of unsurpassed loveliness, conduct to the fairest and the brightest prospects.

The importance of large open spaces in great cities as means of health and enjoyment to the inhabitants is too obvious to need comment. Their value as sources of attraction to strangers is equally apparent. For the people of Philadelphia the Park had become a necessity. The rapid expansion of the material limits of the city, the immense increase of its population, and the constant enlargement of its industries and its traffic, demanded, as well for sanatory as commercial reasons, that it should be supplied with the opportunities for fresh air and agreeable relaxation, which only extensive parks can furnish. Such being the case, it was most fortunate that the site selected was procurable, for it is no exaggeration to say that, in all the requisite adjuncts and auxiliaries, it is unequalled. Lying in what in a few years will be the very heart of the city; exhibiting, singly and in combination, every variety of picturesque aspect; presenting contours, both smooth and broken, adapted to all forms of embellishment, and soils suited to all kinds of cultivation; bountifully endowed with stately and umbrageous trees; irrigated by numerous brooks, which, as they meander from the higher to the lower levels, babble over pebbly bottoms, or leap in flashing cascades, or spread into shining pools; and partly composed of two romantic streams, flowing for miles between banks of verdurous lawn or sloping woodland, or rock-girt precipice, Fairmount Park, considered in reference to the uses for which it is intended, and the situation it occupies, may justly claim to be without a rival. Superb and elegant as are many of the parks belonging to European capitals, except in the architectural and sculptural adornments which the lavish application of wealth has bestowed, or the grand and graceful arboreous avenues which the careful nurture of centuries has secured, there is no one among them which is its superior, while in natural capabilities it far excels them all.

And if the people of Philadelphia have been fortunate in the site selected for their Park because of these natural capabilities, they are still more fortunate in the economic results which that selection involves. For many years the gravest topic submitted for municipal deliberation had been one connected with the water supply of the city. Whether that supply could continue to be drawn in sufficient abundance and of the desired purity from the Schuylkill, or whether it would have to be sought in more distant regions, were questions which deeply exercised not only the public functionaries, but all thoughtful citizens. In the discussion of these questions it became manifest that if the latter alternative were adopted, it would compel an outlay of many millions of dollars. The formation of huge artificial lakes and the construction of long lines of aqueducts through a rugged country, as experience elsewhere had shown, could only be accomplished at enormous expense, and, when completed, the cost of maintenance and repair would be proportionably heavy. To avert this but one course was feasible, and that was the dedication of the Park as its boundaries are now defined. The fact was urgent that if some early measures to prevent the spread of manufacturing establishments along the margins of the Schuylkill and its tributaries were not adopted, the unavoidable discharge of impurities from these into the river would render its waters certainly unpalatable and probably unwholesome. Already, indeed, the oil refineries, and other works of a noxious character, whose debris was deposited in the stream, had, at intervals, communicated a repulsive taint to its flavor, and their growing numbers threatened to render it altogether insalubrious. By obtaining an amount of land on both sides of the river, from the bridge at Callowhill street to the Falls, sufficient to secure positive control of the drainage into it between those points, and by erecting a sewer to receive and carry off the drainage from Manayunk, Falls Village and intermediate places, the purity of the water, in the judgment of scientific experts, would certainly be preserved; and thus protected, it was not doubted that, with proper reservoirs for storage, the supply would be ample, unless in exceptional cases of drought, for more than double the present number of residents. Now, as the price of the land acquired and to be acquired for this purpose, and the sum to be applied to the contemplated sewer, will not, according to the most liberal calculation, be equal to one-half the estimated cost of bringing the water from a distance, singular and paradoxical as the statement may seem, it is, nevertheless, true that, by this purchase, Philadelphia will actually save money, and practically get a Park for nothing. In other words: without the acquisition and disposition of this land, it would not be possible to protect the Schuylkill from such contamination as would speedily make its waters unfit for general use, and in that contingency a resort to remoter sources of supply would be inevitable. Such a resort could not be successfully had without the expenditure of at least twice the amount expended in procuring the grounds in Fairmount Park. It follows that the city will secure an abundant supply of pure water for very much less than it would otherwise have cost; and that, in addition to this great boon, it has obtained a spacious Park, which will yield to its citizens unfailing elements of invigoration and delight, and offer to sojourners within its gates opportunities of exercise and pleasure beneath the genial skies and amid the gracious sights which give strength to the body and bring joy to the spirit.

Up to the 31st of December, 1869, the amount paid by the Commissioners to owners of land, with whom the valuation had been reached by mutual agreement, was $3,125,551 16, and for necessary Court charges, in this connection, $1528 82; and the amount paid for land, for which the damages were assessed by juries, was $81,139 40, and for charges $50 50, making a total for land purchases of $3,127,079 98, and for land damages $81,189 92, in all, $3,208,267 88. These figures, it must be borne in mind, include, beyond the fee simple of the soil, the numerous buildings erected and the improvements of various kinds made upon it. As portions of the land which was indispensable were peculiarly adapted to manufacturing purposes, many of these improvements were of a costly character; but, while the owners have been equitably compensated, the Commissioners believe that, taking the whole body of the land as the basis of calculation, it has been obtained on terms quite as moderate as could have been expected. When it is remembered that the properties acquired by the Commissioners embrace two hundred and sixty-three distinct parcels, and spread over very many miles, and that in numerous cases, in the very nature of things, the negotiations were tedious and complicated, some idea may be formed of the amount of labor performed in this behalf by the Committee on Land purchases and Damages, to whom the duty was delegated. That committee, in addition to the personal visitations made for information and examination, met on each Friday throughout the year, without any intermission; and to their zealous industry and their thorough knowledge of the subjects with which they had to deal it is mainly due that so much has been achieved, and with such entire satisfaction.

While the process of reducing into actual possession the land constituting the Park is still in progress, no system of improvement which at once embraces the whole and each of the parts can be finally adopted. But as rapidly as they have come into possession of contiguous pieces, the Commissioners have endeavored to make them available for present uses, and, so far as practicable, to adapt them to their ultimate purposes. In that portion of the Park which lies east of the Schuylkill and north of Girard avenue the tracts they now hold are separated by intervening tracts, which still remain unadjusted or unadjudicated, and except in the way of surveys and preparation they have not been able to effect much. In so much of the western portion of the Park as is now thoroughly under their control, they have laid out carriage roads and foot-paths through some of the most attractive scenery, and have removed with all convenient speed every obstacle to its general enjoyment by the public. This description of work is under the special care of the Committee on Plans and Improvements; and a detailed statement of what has been thus done and projected will be found in the copious and elaborate report of the Chief Engineer. The Lansdowne drive, to which that report refers, was formally opened on the 24th of June, 1869; and the ceremony was participated in by the judicial, legislative and executive authorities of the city, assisted by a vast assemblage of citizens. The occasion was in all respects one of marked and memorable interest. But what especially distinguished it was the presence and active co-operation of the venerable Jesse George, on the summit of whose munificent gift of land to the city the crowning act was performed. Rebecca George, who, actuated by the same generous and patriotic motives, had united with her brother in his most liberal donation, shrunk, with womanly delicacy, from any display in the face of such a crowd as was then gathered; but when, without any formal parade, on the following 16th of September, the burgee flag, inscribed with the title "George's Hill," was hoisted to the masthead of the Concourse, over which it is henceforth to float, she took part in the unostentatious demonstration. In less than two months from the date of this occurrence Rebecca George was no more. She had nearly attained fourscore years, and during her whole life was a pattern of the unobtrusive goodness which characterizes the religious community to which she belonged. Simple in her tastes and habits, she was, at the same time, earnest, sincere, affectionate and faithful. From childhood upward she had been the companion and friend of her brother; and when he determined on the noble act which has inseparably associated their family name with Fairmount Park, she cordially joined with him. The respect due to a public benefactress was shown to her memory by the municipal government. Councils passed resolutions of eulogium and regret, and appointed a joint committee to attend her funeral along with the Mayor, and the Park Commissioners placed upon their minutes the following tribute:

Resolved, That the Fairmount Park Commissioners with sorrow record on their minutes the decease of Rebecca George, on the tenth day of November, 1869, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

Resolved, That this Commission, in common with all the citizens of Philadelphia, owe to the memory of Rebecca George a debt of gratitude for the liberal spirit she manifested in the grant of her share of "George's Hill" to the city.

Resolved, That this Commission, for themselves and their successors, and for the citizens of Philadelphia, again declare their purpose that the name of Rebecca George, and that of her honored brother, shall in all future time be associated with their pleasure, health and enjoyment when visiting that most beautiful part of the Park, "George's Hill;" and that it shall stand a monument to their name and honor forever.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with our city's benefactor, Jesse George, in this his great bereavement, in the loss of his only near relative and home companion of upward of three-fourths of a century; and with these resolutions we tender to him our sincere condolence and very respectful regards, together with our desires that he may continue in the enjoyment of health and long life.

Resolved, That the Commissioners will attend the funeral of Rebecca George at the adjournment of this session.

The establishment of a Park guard, and its adaptation and training, have occupied the serious attention of the Commissioners, and, thanks to the diligent supervision of the Committee on Police and Superintendence, it now possesses great efficiency and renders excellent service. As a rule, the visitors to the Park, of all ages and classes, have exhibited the most laudable order and good conduct, and the instances of wilful violation of decorum or wanton depredation of property have been relatively few. Whenever these have occurred, prompt arrest and certain punishment have taught the offenders that they cannot do wrong with impunity; and the salutary influence of such examples has deterred the evil-minded from similar aggressions. The regulations adopted for the government of the Park have proved most effective. Prepared, as they have been, so as to give to all the largest liberty in the use and enjoyment of the advantages which the Park offers, consistent with a decent respect for propriety of demeanor; and proclaimed in so many ways that the most unobservant cannot truthfully plead ignorance of their requirements, they have commended themselves to general favor, and have commanded general compliance. While imposing restraints designed only to prevent unwarranted license, the Commissioners have assiduously sought to furnish to the masses of the people every facility of access to, and recreation within, the splendid domain which owes its existence to their liberality, and which is sacredly set apart that they, and the masses of the people who are to succeed them, may find in it a blessing and a solace forever. Steamboats and rowboats have been encouraged to ply on the Schuylkill; wheeled vehicles have been authorized, at moderate rates and with suitable safeguards against imposition, to carry passengers over the grounds; arrangements for cheap fares and frequent trains have been made with the railroads that penetrate the Park, and places for temporate refreshment have been provided. And as an earnest of what they hope to effect hereafter, during the past summer the Commissioners inaugurated a series of afternoon concerts, which, though neither upon so large a scale nor so often repeated as they could have wished, proved eminently successful, and will stimulate to renewed exertions in furtherance of the same object.

On the 13th of September, 1869, the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Alexander Von Humboldt was laid in a portion of the Park set apart for the purpose. The time chosen was the centennial anniversary of the birth of the world-renowned philosopher; and the ceremonies, which were imposing and impressive, were conducted by the Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Pennsylvania, in connection with the Park Commissioners, the German Society (at whose instance the matter was begun) and other institutions. At some future day it may be presumed that statues and monuments will form conspicuous ornaments of the Park grounds; but it is the intention of the Commissioners to scrutinize with watchful care all applications in this particular, in order that none shall be admitted which will not stand as memorials of eminent public services or virtues, and illustrate in their design and execution the highest attainments of art. In the present case permission was granted to lay the corner-stone "on condition that no monument shall be erected thereon until the design for the same shall be accepted by the Park Commission; and with the further condition that any monument, when so erected, shall be the property of the Park Commissioners, to be exclusively controlled by them." And similar conditions will be exacted from all who solicit similar privileges.

Among the events of the year just closed there is one that deserves notice as the first step in a movement which may result in a permanent institution that will give the Park an additional hold upon popular regard. In various parts of the Park grounds are chestnut and walnut and other nut-bearing trees, numbering over four thousand, of which many hundreds gave promise of a plentiful crop. It became the subject of consideration to devise a plan that would give the enjoyment of this harvest to the public, without incurring the risk of the disorder and dangers that might ensue from its indiscriminate gathering by all comers. Hence arose the idea of appropriating the nuts to the school children of the city. And to avoid confusion in the first trial of the experiment, it was deemed advisable to confine the invitation to the public schools, whose perfect discipline it was believed would secure the best arrangements for the safety and comfort of the large throngs of young people. An invitation was accordingly given to the Board of Controllers, who entered heartily into the project, and, by the co-operation of the school directors of the various districts and of the teachers, were enabled to make the holiday a complete success. So great was the appreciation of it as to give rise to a suggestion for instituting two Park holidays, one in June for botanical and floral recreation, and one in the autumn for nut-gathering. The date of nutting-day last year was the 8th of October, which was at the period of the first ripening of chestnuts. The walnuts fell a week earlier, and the hickory nuts a week or two later. The number of persons present on the occasion was estimated to be sixty thousand, and the principal embarrasment in arranging for the visit grew out of the difficulty of transporting such multitudes of children and teachers to the Park from homes scattered over the wide area of the city. The trouble from this cause may be diminished in future by arranging the schools in two or more divisions, to come on different days. With such an arrangement, the pupils of private schools and inmates of children's homes could also come on appointed days, accompanied in all cases by their teachers or care-takers. In this way the people of Philadelphia may be brought into closer mutual sympathy by a feeling of common interest in the improvement and maintenance of the Park.

Since the last report, some changes have taken place in the *personnel* of the Commission. On the 1st of January, 1869, the Hon. Daniel M. Fox was installed as Mayor of the city, and became ex-officio a member of the board. On the same day James H. Castle, a valuable and active Commissioner, who had fulfilled his duties most faithfully and intelligently, felt constrained by the urgency of his private business to relinquish hisseat, and the District Court appointed Morton McMichael, whose official term as Mayor, and with it his functions as Commissioner, had just expired, to fill the vacancy. At a meeting held immediately thereafter, on the motion of Mayor Fox, Mr. McMichael was re-elected president, a post he had occupied from the outset. On the 19th of June Joseph F. Marcer resigned his position as secretary of the Board. Mr. Marcer, in virtue of his office as president of Common Council, was a member of the original Commission, and while the difficult work of moulding and constructing the novel organization was in progress, he rendered important aid by his knowledge of affairs, and by the skill with which he discharged the onerous and exacting duties of secretary, in which capacity he continued to act (being a Commissioner, of course, without compensation) until the date mentioned. On the resignation of Mr. Marcer, David F. Foley, who, as assistant secretary, had given ample proof of his industry and abilities, was promoted to the principal place, with a suitable salary. On the 7th of October Louis Wagner, successor to Mr. Marcer as President of Common Council, was added to the Commission; and on the 3d of January, 1870, Samuel W. Cattell, then chosen president of Select Council, replaced William S. Stokley, whose service in that relation ceased. During his connection with the Commission Mr. Stokley exhibited the same zeal and energy which have distinguished him in the various public stations he has held.

From what has been stated, it will be seen that while all has been done for the Park that a judicious disposition of the means at command would sanction, it can only be regarded as having entered upon the first stages of initiation. Pending the topographical survey, which, from the extensive area to be gone over, and the interruptions unavoidably encountered, required a large force and a long time for its consummation, no permanent plan of action could be adopted. Anxious as the Commissioners were to give to the public the use of the Park as fast as the different tracts of which it is made up came into their possession, they did not wait for any preliminaries except such as were absolutely essential. As soon as fences and other obstructions could be removed, they opened provisional roads and paths, and erected such temporary structures as the exigency demanded. In this course, so long as it will promote the accommodation and convenience of the public, they propose to persevere. But something more is necessary. The surveys are now nearly finished, and all the data for a broad and comprehensive system of improvement, embracing the entire Park, in all its relations and dependencies, will soon be at their disposal. Feeling the great responsibility which rests upon them, they have resolved to consult the highest talent in engineering and landscape gardening they can find, as to what that system of improvement should be. Educated and trained, as several of the Commissioners have been, as engineers, and aided, as they are, by the taste and skill of their own accomplished Chief Engineer, with the general information as to park requirements which all the members of the Board feel they possess, it is from no want of confidence in their ability to grapple with the ordinary questions that may arise, they are impelled to seek this assistance. But in so wide a field of operations as Fairmount Park includes, and with so many and such various objects as it contains, they think that, in order that the parts may harmonize with each other and with the whole, it is essential that the knowledge which only comes with experience, and the faculties of perception, selection, apposition and distribution, which must be sedulously cultivated in this special pursuit before they can master its difficulties, should be employed, if for nothing else, at least to sketch the picture which other hands may execute. In this, however, as in everything belonging to the administration of the Park, the Commissioners will keep constantly in view the strictest principles of economy. They realize that nature has been so prodigal in her bounties—has granted so profusely her choicest favors to the Park, that discreet utilization, rather than sumptuous decoration, will be needed; and to this end they will direct the attention of those to whom they may apply for instruction.

While the general plan is in preparation there are certain details so evidently proper that it may be assumed they will in any event be embraced in it. Of this description is a river drive on both sides of the Schuylkill, to extend on the west beyond Falls bridge, and on the east to the mouth of the Wissahickon, and thence to follow the windings of the latter until it passes beyond the Park limits. This drive has already been plotted out, and it will be commenced as early as circumstances will permit. When completed on the eastern shore, and connected with the Wissahickon valley, it will furnish a line of Park travel fully ten miles in length, through scenery diversified from the placid smoothness of a lake reposing among grassy meadows, to the sweeping dash of the torrent as it struggles and roars between lofty pine-clad summits. The marginal road on the western shore will, in like manner, approach the ravine known as Roberts' hollow, where beneath the shade of sombre forest groups a rapid stream rushes through a rocky channel; and ascending by the sinuous borders of this stream, the visitor will reach the upland drive, returning by which he will have made a twelve-mile circuit. When the valley of the Wissahickon and Roberts' hollow shall be united, as ultimately they must be, by a bridge spanning the Schuylkill, the ride from east to west, of about eight miles, will comprise more luxuriant wildness than can be found in any other park on either continent. Simultaneously with the construction of these roads the avenues which skirt the Park on both its eastern and western frontiers will be pressed forward. The entrances leading to it will also be carefully studied (as, indeed, they already have been), so that those which afford the best and easiest access may be put in proper condition. This subject is one of the utmost consequence, both to the present and future welfare of the Park, and the Commissioners are satisfied that the public will not tolerate any encroachments or hindrances which will unreasonably interfere with its settlement.

As soon as favorable weather will permit, a playground for children and a parade ground for the military will be provided. The localities assigned to these are convenient, and the space allotted will be ample. In the former the inducements for healthful exercise and harmless pastime will blend amusement with profit for the young; and by making the latter attractive, the revived spirit of activity which our volunteers have on recent occasions so creditably displayed may be still more incited. Further arrangements for the accommodation of the public will be made as rapidly as they can be. Suitable places for cricket, base-ball and other athletic exercises will be set apart, and croquet grounds will not be overlooked. Bridle-paths for horsemen will soon be opened, and in connection with these, turfy enclosures will be appropriated for equestrian exercises. In a word, without entering into particulars, the Commissioners give the assurance that they will avail themselves of every suitable opportunity to make whatever inexpensive improvements the present state of the Park will admit of, so that all may be benefited.

In closing their report, the Commissioners desire to express to the City Councils their grateful appreciation of the aid they have received from those bodies. While the present Park project was in its germ, Councils assisted to unfold it. When it expanded into larger proportions, they fostered its growth. And at every step in its advance they have helped it onward. Their own good judgment coincided with the popular wishes, which with rare unanimity pointed in this direction; and they cheerfully embodied in action what they recognized as the sentiment of their constituents. As well for reasons of an official character as from motives of personal respect, it has been the aim of the Commissioners to cultivate such relations with the city legislature as would induce harmony of purpose between them. Without this they knew the great work committed to their charge could not be performed. However wisely they might plan, if Councils, to whom that power was reserved, refused the necessary appropriations, their schemes would come to naught. From the beginning, therefore, while not avoiding any duties imposed on them, nor surrendering any rights they possessed, they have striven to make their acts acceptable. That they have done so is shown in this, that all they have asked has been granted, not grudgingly and with stint, but with open hand and in full measure. It is true they have asked only for what was imperative. Aside from the sums applied to the acquisition of land (and as to these, when once ascertained according to law, they had no discretion), they have kept their requisitions within the narrowest bounds that a gradual and moderate development of the Park would justify. They have sought no startling effects; they have approved none. Quietly, and, as they believe, prudently; steadily, and as they hope, successfully, they have fulfilled their trust; and in rendering this account of their stewardship, they think they may reasonably expect that Councils and that larger community which they and Councils alike represent, and to which they and Councils are alike amenable, will join with them in congratulations on the result of their efforts.

By order of the Commissioners,

MORTON McMICHAEL, President.

The Chief Engineer's Report.

The report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. John C. Cresson, which accompanies the report of the president of the Commission, covers the entire detail of the work accomplished in opening walks and drives, and in the preparation of plans and surveys to facilitate future action. Maps are now being completed which will show the position of every tree, rock or stream in the Park, and the exact shape of the entire surface. Mr. Cresson explains that the present road to George's Hill was opened for temporary use only, so that it was deemed inadvisable to go to the great expense of making it more than wide enough to be used with safety. The road, three and a half miles in length, with an average width of thirty feet, and four miles of footwalk, generally eight feet wide, were completed within nine weeks of their commencement. From time to time the drive has been greatly improved. An extension or branch road, two miles in length, has been opened from George's Hill to Belmont Cottage, and back to the Landsdowne drive, which will afford views as beautiful as those already made famous on the latter road. An avenue, one hundred feet wide, has also been laid out for a mile and a quarter on the southwest boundary of the Park. A temporary road has also been built from the point at which Thirty-third street, in West Philadelphia, touches the Park across to Girard avenue, avoiding the railway tracks. On the west bank of the river the aggregate extent of carriage roads made is nearly seven miles, and about four miles of footway in addition.

On the east side comparatively little apparent work has been done, the most important improvement being the opening of a new roadway from the old park to Girard avenue bridge. This will be a vast satisfaction to the driving public. Between Thirty-third street and the river there are still some tracts of which the Park has not got possession, and no particular work can be done till these difficulties are settled. A tract of eighteen acres has been set apart as a nursery, and about 80,000 Norway spruce seedlings are now growing there. A green-house for propagating plants is also built and in use. A number of the buildings which have come into the possession of the Park, including the Rialto House, the old Peters mansion and others of less note, have been arranged as offices and quarters for the officers and their assistants.

Railroad sidings have been constructed for the reception of furnace cinder to be used in surfacing roads. A stone-breaking machine, driven by a steam engine, is established at the Belmont stone quarry, for breaking the road material obtained at that place. The steam road roller, weighing twenty tons, imported from England, has been put at work on such of the new drives as are prepared for its use, with excellent effect in maintaining a hard and even surface.

A steam dredger, built under the orders of the Board, is working upon the silt bars along the river shore, improving the condition of the pool and furnishing material for embankments at much less cost than it can be obtained by any other process.

The foregoing statement embraces the principal mechanical works carried on during the year, omitting only a few of less conspicuous character.

The amount of drainage effected is also detailed by Mr. Cresson; and descriptions are given at length of the various surveys made with a view of locating new roads and means of entrance. To Mr. John D. Estabrook, Mr. Samuel L. Smedley and Mr. Herman Schwarzman great credit is awarded for the zeal and ability with which the work entrusted to them was accomplished. The head gardener employed in June last has had active charge of putting the grounds in presentable order, clearing away undergrowth, fixing the lawns and preparing a systematic catalogue of all trees and other plants found growing within the Park limits. He has already catalogued 321 genera and 655 species.

For five months, ending November 30, 257,558 persons visited Landsdowne Park, passing through the entrance at Girard avenue bridge. This number is exclusive of those entering on the day of the public school festival, aggregating about 50,000 more.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Appended to the Chief Engineer's report, addressed to the President of the commission, is the following exhibit of receipts and expenditures:—

RECEIPTS—1869.

1. Rents	$4,118·82
License fees	525·00
Pasture, etc	740·30
Sale of old materials	1,397·98
Paid to the City Treasurer, to be credited to the "Fund for Park purposes"	$6,772·10
2. For sale of buildings (paid to the City Treasurer, to be credited to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Park Loan)	1,319·25
Total receipts	$8,091·35

EXPENDITURES.

Land Purchases.

Appropriation by ordinance approved January 27, 1869, out of the proceeds of the loan of four million dollars authorized by an ordinance approved the 26th day of December, 1868, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the further extension of Fairmount Park and the improvement thereof."

Item 1. For the payment of the damages for the ground and property so taken or to be taken	$2,000,000·00
Additional appropriation, approved by ordinance, May 5, 1869	1,000,000·00
Additional appropriation, approved by ordinance, November 5, 1869	500,000·00
Total appropriations for land purchases and damages	$3,500,000·00
Total expenditures for land purchases and damages	3,308,269·88
Balance, December 31, 1869	$291,730·12

Permanent Improvements.

Appropriation out of the proceeds of the Park Loan by ordinance approved January 27, 1869:—

Item 2. "For the laying out, construction, and improvement" of said Park for public use	$200,000·00
Additional appropriation out of the proceeds of said loan for permanent improvements, by an ordinance approved September 27, 1869	100,000·00
A further appropriation out of the proceeds of said loan for permanent improvements, by an ordinance approved November 5, 1869	200,000·00
Total appropriation for permanent improvements	$500,000·00

Expenditures.

Buildings	$17,965·29
Bridges	5,990·33
Dredging	349·81
Drainage	23,476·97
Drives	104,164·17
Fountains and hydrants	799·11
Hedges	39·75
Lakes and ornamental waters	404·24
Lawns	12,780·42
Live stock	1,933·32
Machinery	22,490·55
Materials	2,825,72
Miscellaneous	1,853·85
Nurseries	1,316·85
Office expenses (Park Office)	4,739·02
Park seats	3,363·50
Planting and seeding	6,875·61
Police	9,509·85
Salaries	4,211·20
Quarry (Belmont)	2,362·21
Surveys	26,975·40
Tools and implements	6,402·17
Tools, repairing	1,115·56
Trees and shrubs	277·80
Walks	9,568·33
Walls and fences	2,556·80
Water supply and distribution	875·84
Wharves, steamboat landing	5,355·25
Total expenditure for permanent improvement	280,469·87
Balance	$219,530·13
The bills for materials and labor for the month of December, 1869, were paid in January, 1870, and the amount added to the above	28,804·73
Shows the balance on the 31st of December, 1869	$248,334·86

APPROPRIATION FOR 1869.

Appropriation for the salary of Solicitor, by ordinance approved January 27, 1869:—

Item 1	$2,500·00
Expenditure.	
Salary of Solicitor	2,500·00
Appropriation for maintenance, supervision, and further improvement of Park, by ordinance approved January 29, 1869:—	
Item 2	$30,000·00
Expenditures.	
Office expenses	$4,854·21
Insurance (on buildings within Park)	600·10
Police	10,380·85
Salaries	2,199·97
Repairing buildings	513·40
Repairs	10,706·09
Maintenance of deer (feed)	101·68
Miscellaneous	553·14
	$29,999·44
Balance merging	·56

FUND FOR PARK PURPOSES.

Appropriation of the Park Fund of 1868 "to pay deficiencies for the years 1867 and 1868, and other Park purposes," by ordinance approved May 3, 1869 $3750·00

Expenditures.

Materials (bills of 1868)	$152·74
Miscellaneous (bills of 1868)	152·92
Police (salaries of Park Guard, December, 1868)	511·88
Repairs (wages for labor)	423·12
Repairs of tools	25·50
Salaries (Chief Engineer)	333·34
Stationery (bills of 1868)	23·00
Surveys	900·05
Music (concerts in Park)	1098·00
Printing (notices to tenants)	3·00
	$3714·15
Balance	$35·85

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,709·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,808·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 26§

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	26,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Records of Living Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps," by Lewis R. Hamersley, late Lieutenant United States Marine Corps. This work has been compiled by Mr. Hamersley from the official records of the Navy Department, and without unnecessary circumlocution or detail it gives the exact facts with regard to the principal events in the lives of the living officers of the navy, and much other interesting and valuable matter connected with our naval service during one of the most eventful periods of the history of the country. Mr. Hamersley gives a sketch of every officer, from the grade of admiral down to lieutenant-commander, including surgeons, engineers, paymasters, and marine officers, as they appear upon the Naval Register for 1870. Following the biographical sketches is a brief but complete history of the naval operations during the Rebellion, and also a list of the officers and vessels engaged in the most important naval battles of the Rebellion. The book is made complete by an index to the names of the officers whose records are given. This work supplies a desideratum, and it ought to be in the hands of all who are in any way interested in the naval operations of the Rebellion. It is well printed on good stout paper, and is neatly and strongly bound in calf.

—"Mauprat," by George Sand, translated by Virginia Vaughan, is a novel that has never before been rendered into English, and yet it is an eminently characteristic work, and one calculated to leave a better impression on the minds of the majority of readers than some of George Sand's better known writings. Although the fact is not officially announced, we judge that Roberts Brothers, the publishers of this volume, intend it as the first of a complete edition of George Sand's novels. It is to be hoped that this is the case, and if a complete series is to be issued good judgment has been shown by commencing with this comparatively little known work, which is an excellent specimen of Madame Sand's style, and which is not open to any of the objections urged against some of her writings. "Mauprat" was written when she was suing for a divorce, and in its composition she desired to show that while attacking the abuses of marriage she fully appreciated its essence. The story shows how the love of a refined and noble woman could elevate a man who was by education and instinct a savage. It gives a remarkable picture of French society in Paris and the provinces during the period just preceding the revolution, and it is a most interesting story independent of its philosophical qualities.

The same house publish "A Day by the Fire, and other papers hitherto uncollected," by Leigh Hunt. In spite of the mutations of taste and the number of new writers that have arisen since his day, Leigh Hunt, like Charles Lamb, still maintains his hold upon the affections of a large circle of readers. As an essayist of a peculiar class, Hunt is almost the only rival of Charles Lamb, and although their styles are different, they appeal to the same class of readers. The essays in the volume before us are in Leigh Hunt's best manner, and for the beguilement of a leisure hour they deserve to be in the hands of all who can appreciate quiet humor, poetical feeling, and elegance in literary style.

—Turner & Co. send us *The Transatlantic* for March 15, and also the first monthly part. This publication is well conducted, and it gives an admirable selection of short stories, sketches, essays, and poems from the best foreign periodicals. It has already obtained an extensive circulation, and it fully deserves all its popularity.

From Turner & Co. and also from Porter & Coates we have received *Appleton's Journal* for March 12.

—G. F. Putnam & Son have republished from *Putnam's Magazine* of July and December, 1869, the articles entitled "Our Established Church" and "The Unestablished Church." These articles proved to the public, by facts and figures from official records, that the Roman Church was entitled to be called "the Established Church" in the State of New York, and exposed the enormous subsidies that were granted it out of the State Treasury. The original article created much sensation, and its leading facts were indignantly denied by some of the clergy and the Catholic papers, but in the paper entitled "The Unestablished Church" the original statements were backed up by additional evidence, and in the present publication a prefatory note gives other important information bearing on the same subject. The Catholics have denied but they have not disproved the statements in these articles, which are well worthy of the serious consideration of all thoughtful men. It should be distinctly understood that no religious question is raised, and that no attack has been made upon the doctrines of the Church of Rome, but the writer or writers of the essays only attempt to show how this one denomination has managed to obtain a political ascendancy in the State of New York, and how it has obtained concessions that are inimical to republican institutions, such as no other religious body would dare to ask for.

—The Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania have published the address on "Duty" delivered before them at their 119th annual celebration, December 13, 1869, by Hon. F. Carroll Brewster. This is an able and eloquent address that will be read with interest by many besides those for whom it was particularly intended.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Consenting to a Coal Lease Mortgage by James J. Connor of a Certain Leasehold Estate upon Lands of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill County.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the Girard Estate be and he is hereby authorized and directed to consent, in writing, for and in behalf of the said City Trustee, under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased, to a mortgage of James J. Connor of his interest in the rights and property demised to him under articles of agreement made the thirty-first day of May, A. D. 1869, with the said city, together with all machinery and fixtures appurtenant or belonging thereto, or used in the enjoyment of the same, unto Messrs. Agard, Moodie & Co., of Philadelphia, to secure a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars.

Resolved, That such consent be given upon these conditions only:—

1. That the same shall not operate so as to authorize any subsequent mortgage, assignment or transfer of the said lease, or any part thereof, or any underlease of the demised premises, or any part or portion of the same, or as any discharge whatever of covenant No. XXIV, in the said articles of agreement contained, but the said covenant shall continue and be fully binding in future upon the said James J. Connor and the said mortgagees, and any others claiming under them, or either of them.

2. That the said mortgage shall contain a clause on the part of Agard, Moodie & Co., the said mortgagees, binding themselves or any others coming into the possession of the same at Sheriff's sale, under proceedings thereupon, to a full and faithful performance of all the covenants, including covenant No. XXIV, contained in the said articles of agreement, for the residue of the term therein granted.

3. That the said James J. Connor shall surrender to the said city any right to or interest in the surface of a certain part of the demised premises which he may have, and the privilege of cutting and taking the timber thereupon, being about seven acres, proposed to be leased to the Preston Coal and Improvement Company for deposit of dirt-room.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COUNCILS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1870.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution, entitled "Resolution consenting to a coal lease mortgage by James B. Connor of a certain leasehold estate upon the lands of the Girard estate, in Schuylkill county," was presented to the Mayor on the fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870), and was not returned to the Council in which said resolution originated within fifteen days after it had been presented to him; wherefore, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly approved February 2, 1854, entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia," it has become a law in full force and virtue, in like manner as if he had signed it.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

3 4 1t

RESOLUTION
Relative to Certain Cases in which the City of Philadelphia is a Party, Affecting the Trusts now held by the said city.

Whereas, The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has dismissed the bill filed by the city of Philadelphia vs. the Board of Trusts, of No. 6, January term, 1870. And whereas, The said Court, sitting at Nisi Prius, has issued an injunction in the case of William Welsh et al. vs. the City of Philadelphia et al., of No. 47, January term, 1870, enjoining the defendants from interfering in any manner with the said Board of Trusts. And whereas, Whilst it is the duty of the Councils of the city to test the validity of the act of Assembly providing for the appointment of the said Board of Trusts, by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the said two cases, yet out of deference to the expressed decision of the highest Court of the State, it is proper that pending such appeals no effort should be made to exclude the new Board of Trusts from the possession and control of the said trusts if such possession and control is given to them by the said Court. Therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That William M. Meredith, Edward Ormsted, John Goforth, and Franklin B. Gowen be retained as counsel of the city in the said case of Welsh et al. vs. the City of Philadelphia et al., No. 47, January term, 1870, in the Supreme Court, and that said counsel be authorized and requested to enter an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the City of Philadelphia vs. the Board of Trusts, of No. 6, January term, 1870, and also to enter such appeal in the case of William Welsh et al. vs. the City of Philadelphia et al. of No. 47, January term, 1870, if the final decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania therein should be adverse to the said city, and that the Committee of Girard Estates be authorized and directed, upon the request of the said counsel, to take such measures as may be necessary to perfect either or both of these appeals.

And further resolved, That nothing in the resolution which became a law on July 30, 1869, entitled a Resolution of Instruction to Certain City Officials, shall be construed as an intention on the part of Councils to resist or to authorize the officials of the city to resist any proper legal process issued to place the said Board of Trusts in the possession and control of the trust property held by the city of Philadelphia.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 4 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Prevent Accidents from the Collision of Passenger Railway Cars at the Intersections of Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That hereafter Passenger Railway cars, in crossing at the intersections of streets the cars running North and South shall have the right of way; and it shall be unlawful for any driver of a car running East or West to cross a passenger railway track until after the car running North or South shall have passed, if the said last-mentioned car shall be within forty feet of the crossing of said roads. Provided, That all passenger railway tracks running along streets cutting the Squares diagonally shall be considered as running East and West for the purposes of this ordinance. And any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall suffer and pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense, for the use of the city, to be recovered before any Alderman as fines are now by law recoverable.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 4 1t

RESOLUTION
Relative to Seventh street, in the Twenty-third ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to take from the plan of Regulation (No. 156) of the second section of the Twenty-third ward, now the Twenty-fifth ward, so much of Seventh street as lies between Lehigh avenue and Somerset street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 4 1t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 25

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 225 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Cleaweissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	5:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:35 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Cerry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 1¾, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON T

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

The Coal Trade, and How it Is Carried On—The Introduction of American-built Iron Steam Colliers—The Revolution they are Working.

The thousands of fore-and-afters which have so long been engaged in the transportation of coal will soon be obliged to seek other employment, and perhaps go to the Pacific or South Sea Islands to obtain work. Millions of tons of coal from the mines of this State are conveyed to New York and Eastern ports in fore-and-afters ranging in capacity from 60 to 600 or 800 tons. At times 200 sail or more of colliers may be met with, in a few hours steaming, loading down to the hatches. Steam colliers are to work this great change in the character of our coasters, and their numerous advantages will doubtless tend to reduce the price of coal, and at the same time to keep up a constant supply at the various marts; for hitherto a spell of bad weather has often raised the price of coal, first, because the demand was decreased, and, secondly, because of headwinds or shipments arriving in time to fill up depleted stocks.

The official returns show that, during the past year, 13,221,386 tons of anthracite and 2,693,811 tuns of bituminous coal were moved to the seaboard—a falling off of 183,630 tons of the former, and an increase of 653,323 tons of semi-anthracite and bituminous, still giving an increase as a whole of 491,204 tons over the amount forwarded during the year 1868. It is expected that through proper legislation, and the hoped-for improvement in the requirements of commerce and trade, that the increase for this year will be about 2,000,000 tons. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad received from various lateral railroads in the Schuylkill coal regions 4,239,457 tons during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869. In 1868, 2,113,581 tons were sent to Port Richmond, in the upper section of the city, for shipment to other ports. In 1869 the amount was 2,362,972 tons, being an increase of 249,391 tons over the previous year. The Central Railroad of New Jersey in the year 1869 delivered at Elizabethport 356,121 tons of Lehigh and 810,896 tons of Lackawanna coal, being a total of 1,167,017 tons. During the year 1869 about 9,000,000 tons of coal were sent to tidewater, leaving the balance of the product to be consumed along the lines of the different transporting companies.

No official figures are available to show the exact number of vessels engaged in the coastwise coal trade, and we can only make an approximation. We give first the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, owned in the principal Atlantic States, the figures being taken only from the official returns of enrolled vessels, not counting the registered fleet, many of which at times are also employed in this trade:—

State.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Maine	2903	161,994
New Hampshire	51	4,216
Massachusetts	92	157,904
Rhode Island	146	41,000
Connecticut	537	79,144
New York	6041	818,838
New Jersey	757	92,179
Pennsylvania	1998	340,014
Delaware	157	22,621
Maryland	1114	83,852
District of Columbia	345	23,589
Virginia	352	16,329
Total	13,678	1,841,653

It is safe to estimate that one-third of the number of vessels in the enrolled coasting trade are employed as colliers, therefore we have 4526 vessels, with an aggregate of 613,817 tons registered capacity, which are at present employed in the transportation of coal. These vessels consist of craft of all ages, sizes, and rigs, schooners predominating. Scores of large three-masted schooners, some of them of 600 tons capacity, are to be found in the trade, vieing with brigs, topsail schooners, jackass brigs, and terns. The following presents the rate per ton which they receive for carrying coal from Port Richmond to the points named:—

To Boston	$3·00	To Providence	$2·25
To Salem	3·00	To New York	2·00
To Lynn	3·00	To Washington	2·20
To Portland	3·25		

The returns for the past few weeks at Port Richmond show the following:—Vessels for the week at the port, 30; boats, 26. In port, 23 vessels and 34 boats. Taking this as a fair average, it will be seen that these figures would give over 2000 at the port for the year. These figures do not include coal boats which ply on the canals.

Within a year or two parties have determined to demonstrate the practicability of steam colliers on the coast, and procured estimates from some Glasgow builders, but after careful consideration determined to build them from American specifications. The contract for two steam colliers—the Rattlesnake and Centipede—each of a capacity of six hundred tons of coal as cargo and one hundred tons for fuel, was made with the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, and they are now in successful operation. These vessels have proven so well adapted to the trade that a large fleet has been ordered and is in process of construction. Certain English builders laughed at the idea of the Americans building steam colliers, and prophesied that they would be failures. But they have proven successful, and although the general features of the American vessels are similar to the English the former have advantages which at once place them first in value and capacity.

There is no better way of showing these facts than by tabulating the dimensions of an English steam collier as laid down by Mr. J. Scott Russell and those built by the Pennsylvania Iron Works:—

	English.	American.
Length	149 feet	160 feet
Breadth	26 feet	28 feet 10½in
Depth	15 feet 2 in	13 feet 6 in
Area	236 sq. feet	277 sq. feet†
Displacement, light	478 tons.	315 tons
Displacement, laden	897 tons.	915 tons
Draft	12 feet	11 feet
Engines	1‡	1‡
Diameter	27 inches	34 inches
Stroke	24 inches	28 inches
Boilers	4 tubular	1 tubular
Area of grate	49½ sq. feet	49½ sq. feet
No. of tubes in boiler	288 5¼ft by 2½in	1903 in by 7 ft.
Heat'g surface in tubes	1036 71-100 sq. ft.	1944 4-100 sq ft
Diameter of screw	8 feet	9 feet
Pitch	12 feet	14 feet
Revolutions	90 per min	80 per min
Pressure of steam	12 pounds	30 pounds
Knots per hour	9 knots	9 knots
Weight of iron in hull	155 tons	153 89 tons
Surface in hull	6011 sq. feet	6566 sq. feet
Average weight per sq. foot of hull	49½ pounds	52½ pounds
Wt. of machinery, carpen'r work and outfits	323 tons	161 tons

In the American collier one engine does the work of two English engines, and goes one knot more speed per hour, besides being less expensive, of less weight, easier to keep in repair, and far less liable to derangement, as most of the difficulties of keeping the journals of the crank-shaft in perfect line are obviated.

This is the result of our first experiments in steam colliers built expressly for this trade. After trying with extraordinary success the steamers Centipede and Rattlesnake, the owners gave orders to have three larger ones built, and they are going on with others. Over twenty are soon to be in service. The three building now are the Hercules, Achilles—each of a carrying capacity of 1000 tons—and the Panther, of 800 tons, exclusive of bunker room for 100 tons used in the furnaces.

The dimensions of these three vessels are as follows:—

Dimensions.	Hercules and Achilles, 1000 Tons.	Panther, 800 Tons.
Length on load line	195 feet	185 feet
Breadth of beam	37 feet	35½ feet
Depth from base* line	15 feet	14 feet
Displacement, light	675 tons	500 tons
Displacement, laden	1655 tons	1407 tons
Draft laden from base line	16½ feet	16 feet
Engines	1	1
Diameter of cylinder	40 inches	40 inches
Stroke	30 inches	30 inches
Boilers	4	4
Area of grate	76½ square feet	76½ square ft.
Diameter of screw	16 feet	16 feet
Pitch	17 feet	17 feet
Revolution per minute	80	80
Pressure of steam	35 pounds	35 pounds
Knots per hour	10	10
Weight of iron in hull	347 tons	296 tons
Surface of skin of hull	11107 square feet	9916 square feet

These vessels are schooner-rigged, are steady under canvas, and present a very fine appearance when loaded. The machinery and boiler are located amidships. The vessels are provided with an interior skin which is fitted for a water ballast tank, adding greatly to their strength. There are eleven keelsons and four iron bulkheads connecting to the floor and outside plating for a length of 98 feet in the central part of the vessel. The butts of all the outside plating, stringer-plates and tie plates on beams are all double riveted, and the riveting throughout is first-class. These vessels are a credit to our coasting trade.

The steamers already built are owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and ply between Port Richmond and Eastern ports. At Boston special dock arrrngements are made for them, where they are unloaded in ten hours, working three hatches at once. They are loaded in about eight hours. Allowing one steam collier equal to ten sailing colliers of tha present day, it will require 240 to do the work of the Richmond depot alone.

* Iron base line. † † Midship section. ‡ With surface condenser and adjustable cut-off. ‡ Equal to 6 per cent in excess.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Stated Meeting and Highly Interesting Proceedings—Donations—Speeches—Reports.

A stated meeting of this society was held on Thursday, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary, the books of the society were not in the hall, and the reading of the minutes and the election of members were postponed until the 17th instant. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and on motion the Recording Secretary was instructed to have the various books of the society sent to its room whenever he was unable to personally attend the meetings.

The committee to procure a hall for the society reported, through Mr. Phillips, that they had been unable as yet to procure a room suitable in location and price. On motion, the society resolved to examine a room offered to them at Ninth and Walnut streets, and to finally act upon the same on March 17; the members being requested in the meantime to call and examine the said room.

A number of donations were received, including:—

Life of General Kearney by General De Peyster, from the author.

A large number of coins, collected in Europe and the East, presented by Pemberton Smith, Esq.

From Mr. Erwin, of New York, a Roman denarius, with the following history attached to it:—

Mr. Vandenhoff, the eminent tragedian, was in Rome, and one evening, after a recitation for a friend in the Coliseum, he stooped down to recover a fallen glove, and in the crevice of one of the stone seats surrounding the arena found the coin. He presented it to W. E. Burton, though whom it came to the present donor. The coin is a silver denarius of the Tullia family.

Charles L. Pascall, through the President, presented a visiting-card of Captain Samuel W. Dewey, with the following explanatory letter:—

"In the days of Andrew Jackson's administration the removal of the deposits caused great trouble and confusion, and one of the most bitter denunciators of the course of the President was Captain Samuel W. Dewey, of New London, Vt. His bitterness to the President was so great that he conceived the idea of boating himself, during a heavy thunder storm, under the bow of the old ship Constitution, while the marines or watchers were asleep or derelict to duty, and actually sawed off the figure-head (Andrew Jackson) of that ship. Securing his prey, he rowed to the shore, and carried it home, boxed it up, and the next day, or soon after, lugged it down to Washington, and laid it at the feet of the Secretary of War (Mr. Mason), saying, '*Mr. Secretary, it was me that sawed this head off. It is a* DISGRACE *to the country, and as an evidence that I did not intend to steal it I bring it to you. It is not my property. It belongs to the United States. Be kind enough to give me a receipt for it, and I will go about my business.*' The Secretary demurred to accede to this demand, but finally did as desired. Captain Dewey then remarked, "Mr. Secretary Mason, I thank you for your politeness. You have given me the evidence that it was no theft on my part, and all I can add is, that if you had proposed to have caused my arrest you could only have tried me for *trespass*, and in the State where the offense was committed, and you would not have found twelve men in all the State who would have convicted me, so much in contempt do the people hold the name of Andrew Jackson." An autograph letter of Mr. Dewey accompanied this card.

The thanks of the society were voted for the various donations.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Numismatics, made the following report:—

To the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—The Committee on Numismatics would respectfully call to the attention of the society the following subjects, on which papers might with advantage be prepared and read before the society. In doing so the committee ventures to express the hope that amongst so many members so much interested in these subjects, some one or more will be found who will take hold of those herein suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr.,
Chairman Committee on Numismatics.

March 3, 1870.

1. Antiquity of proof coinage.
2. Rebellion tokens, complete list and history.
3. Rebellion shinplasters, same.
4. History of Confederate currency.
5. Store cards and tokens, American, complete history and catalogues.
6. Dies.
7. Byzantine coinage.
8. Medicinal coinage.
9. Errors in Dr. Dickerson's Manual.
10. Medieval medals.
11. Masonic medals.
12. History of Assignats and Mandats.
13. Record of American proof coinage.

Mr. Henry Phillips read letters, accepting membership, from Hon. W. L. Herndon, Springfield, Ill.; Professor M. L. Stover, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. Boyd, Jr., Esq., Albany, N. Y.; and others.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, read a biographical memoir of the late Hon. William Willis, of Portland, Maine, an honorary Vice-President of the society, and presented a series of resolutions in relation to his death, which were adopted unanimously.

J. Davis Duffield, Esq., of Philadelphia, was proposed as a resident member, and the society adjourned till the 17th of March.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—A new feature is to be inaugurated at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon next. The children of the Sabbath Schools are to be looked after in the regular services, and on the first Sabbath in each month the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, will preach a sermon (in the afternoon) to the youth of the congregation and neighborhood. It is a good movement and must become popular. We are only surprised that more attention is not paid to the children in this particular. Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Richard Newton have justly earned a world-wide reputation from their sermons to the children, and more conversions have resulted from their "youthful" efforts than from any of their other pulpit ministrations, and there can be no doubt of the success of Rev. Dr. Willits. We like the plan. Preaching to children must have its effect. The story of the Cross ought to be presented in just such a manner that children can understand it, and in no other way, and to this large class of the community it cannot be repeated too often. In addition to the sermon there will be some fine music by the Sabbath Schools. We learn that two of the beautiful anniversary hymns will be sung on this occasion, by request. The pews in the church will all be free, except those reserved for the Sabbath Schools. We hope this First Children's Church, at West Arch, will prove a grand success, and that other churches will adopt the same means of devoting a portion of their regular services to the children of their congregations.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The system of close driving should be entirely broken up. To this end Mayor Fox should instruct his policemen to arrest every man found violating the ordinance.

—Why is it that Mayor Fox allows a special pet to draw $77·50 a month for raising rows in beer saloons and dancing attendance on ballet girls? Consistency, thou art a jewel!

—The Police Committees of both branches of Councils have gone to New York to examine into the workings of the Metropolitan department in that city. Chief Kelly marshals them.

—The law says "that all carts used for hauling ashes shall be covered." Has any one ever seen a covered ash cart?

—Plumly, of Select Council, is making war on Kamerly. *Et tu, Brute?*

—Professor Louis is happy; the first lesson now will be, "Ain't I glad I am out of the wilderness."

—Broad street is to be paved and curbed from Lehigh avenue to Germantown road. This will lengthen the fine promenade about two miles.

—High Constable Curley dies daily, not for his country, but for personal beauty.

VAGRANTS.—No less than 103 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings in the Third District Station House last night. Where are our missionaries?

A SAD ENDING.

A Young Girl Dies from Fright.

Our readers will remember that some six weeks ago we chronicled the fact of a young lady named Mary Kern having been attacked, about 7 o'clock in the evening, by some ruffian in the neighborhood of Sixth and Brown streets, and her hair cut off. The matter at the time was looked upon as a sort of laughable occurrence, but unfortunately in this case it has proved a serious affair, ending, as it has this morning, in death.

It appears that the ruffian suddenly stepped out of an alley-way, and, grasping hold of the child, for such she was, being but thirteen years of age, grabbed for her pocket-book. Not finding this, he drew from his pocket a razor and cut the whole of her flowing tresses from her head. Her screams attracted assistance, but by the time some citizens arrived the rascal had fled. Mary was escorted to the residence of Mr. Robert Stevenson, York road and Willow street, where she was employed as a domestic, and was soon after prostrated with a nervous ailment which baffled the skill of physicians. Finding that there was no hope of her recovery, her parents removed her to their residence, and this morning she died. Although the case has been in the hands of Detective Cobb ever since the occurrence, the villain has not yet been captured.

THE CONGRESS.

She Goes Into Commission To-day.

The new frigate Congress having received her full complement of men and stores, will to-day be put into commission. This frigate was built at our Navy Yard under the direction of Secretary Welles, and was launched in the fall of 1867, being then christened Pushmataha.

She is a magnificent vessel, with interior arrangements unusually comfortable. After her trial trip she was returned here to have her sailing qualities enhanced by more spars and rigging. This has been done, and she is not now, as once she was, dependent upon steam to move her. Her armament consists of fourteen nine-inch Dahlgren guns, two sixty-pound rifle Parrott guns, and three boat howitzers. It is understood that Captain Harrison will command her and J. Crittenden Watson will be the executive officer. She will carry the flag of Commodore Greene, commanding the South division of the Pacific squadron.

When Secretary Borie, under the direction of Admiral Porter, rechristened our naval vessels, he changed this to Cambridge, and it in turn was changed by Secretary Robeson to the Congress.

THE LATE DR. NEBINGER.—There is now on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, Chesnut street, above Eighth, a set of resolutions prepared under the direction of the Board of School Controllers, for presentation to the family of the late Dr. George W. Nebinger.

Soon after the death of Mr. Nebinger, the board directed that suitable resolutions of respect should be prepared and engrossed, and the matter was placed in the hands of the efficient secretary of the board, Mr. H. W. Halliwell. Mr. Halliwell resolved to entrust the work to Mr. Lyman P. Spencer, the author of the system of Spencerian penmanship, a warm friend of Dr. Nebinger's, and a man whom the Doctor also held in high esteem.

Mr. Spencer accepted the work as a matter of love, and after eighteen months of hard and earnest labor has delivered to the board a finely engrossed set of resolutions, which we must confess we have never seen equalled. At the top is a perfect likeness of the deceased; on either side are angels; beneath, a tombstone with the monogram G.W.N., and in the centre the "setting sun."

The whole has been done with a pen and is a spendid specimen of the skill of Mr. Spencer. The resolutions are surrounded by a frame 36 by 43 inches. The testimonial will be presented to the family in a few days.

FUNERAL OF A MERCHANT.—To-day the funeral of John Heister Irwin took place from his late residence. Deceased was brought up in the counting house of Jacob Sperry, then a leading merchant in the trade with China, and subsequently engaged with Stephen Girard. After making several voyages to the East, he married the only daughter of Stephen Baldwin, Esq., late merchant and ship owner, and with whom he entered into partnership. Mr. Irwin served a term in City Councils. The mother of the deceased was the granddaughter of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran faith in this country, and daughter of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, member of the Council of Censors under the Constitution of 1776 of Pennsylvania, and first Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.—In this morning's papers it was stated that a trifling fire had occurred at the woollen mills of William Wood & Co., Twenty-second and Hamilton streets. We are informed that no fire or alarm of fire took place at the above-named mills, but that there was an alarm from a building at Twenty-second and Wood streets, occupied by tenants. This was probably the origin of the report.

CAPTURED.—Abraham Tatle is the name of one of the sharpers who cucared Mrs. Jones, of No. 827 Charlotte street, out of $300 on the Custom House dodge. He was captured last night by the Tenth district police and sent to prison by Alderman Riddle. Shortly afterwards his companion arrived for the purpose of entering bail, when he was also sent below.

MILK.—Early this morning a horse attached to a milk wagon became excited at an object at Seventeenth and Green streets, and dashed madly off, bringing up at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets amongst a pile of car wheels, smashing the wagon, and making the ground "chalky" with the fluid.

DISHONEST "MOKE."—Samuel Lee, a "moke" employed by Charles Weise, Germantown, yesterday stole a pocket-book, containing $75 and a lot of valuable papers, from the office of his employer. He was taken before Alderman Thomas, who committed him to answer.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Some time yesterday morning the residence of Augustus Waldemate, No. 162 Grace street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of $50 in cash. The thief left the gas burning and the door open.

FALL FROM A LADDER.—A workman named Merger, employed at Baldwin's Locomotive Works, fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 1918 Pearl street.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A huckster named Ed. Leakimer was arrested at Broad and Columbia avenue yesterday for reckless driving. He was taken before Alderman Hood, who held him in $300 bail to answer.

RUNAWAY.—Officer Deal, of the Reserve force, this morning captured a runaway horse at Second and Chesnut streets, just as the animal was about dashing into a car crowded with passengers.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa 6s, 2d sc	106¼	8 sh Norrist'n	76¾
$500 W Jer 7s	95	100 sh Reading R	48⅝
$1000 City 6s, Old	100	100 do	s10. 48⅝
$10000 Am Gold	b30. 113½	100 do	s30. 48⅝
$10000 do	113¾	200 do	s5. 48¾
$900 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	s5wn. 48⅝
4 sh Penna R	56½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 W Jer R 6s	95	$400 Pa 6s 2d sc	106
$6000 City 6s, N	s. 101¾	17 sh Mor Cl Pf	65
$100 do	s5. 101¾	200 sh Read	s5wn&1. 48¾
$1000 Pa 2 m 6s	99¾	100 do	s5wn&1. 48⅝
$182·50 N Pa 6s	s. 100	55 sh Penna R	s. 56⅞
$2000 Leh V R n bds cp	94¾	10 sh Phila Bk	160½

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No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Pittsburg Religious Convention

Speeches of Dr. Kerfoot and Bishop McIlvaine.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The Convention to Urge the Recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution—Last Evening's Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The evening session of the convention to urge the recognition of Almighty God in the Constitution of the United States was opened with prayer, after which the President introduced Bishop Kerfoot. He had prepared two resolutions, upon which his address was founded.

The first asserts that the United States is and always has been a Christian nation. The speaker described the opening solemnities of the session of the Continental Congress at which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and traced the workings of the national conscience in our history, both political and religious. The nation was born Christian, and we shall not allow her to be robbed of her birthright.

The recognition of God was universal. The courts, legislative assemblies, and Presidential thanksgiving proclamations all speak the same language; but now that our principles were assailed, the emergency requires its official recognition and assertion. Infidelity, and its opposite superstition, unite in pronouncing the nation godless.

It is time for us to demonstrate the contrary. We cannot express whole law in written recognition, but some changes are essential, and this is one. The nation is rapidly preparing for it. The power and providence of God have been felt in our recent national experience. The boldest unbelief has been sown broadcast in books of instruction. In politics, the people are taught that no power is above them.

Man never made human government; it is God's decree—God's authority delegated to men. This principle is the only true principle of government; any other is false. The speaker quoted from sermons of his own, preached years ago, expressing the same idea.

Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton, stated plainly the object sought, to avoid misrepresentation. We eschew sectarianism, taking our stand upon truths upon which all Christians agree. These are the truths which make men Christians. One of the greatest merits of the movement is urging forward this spirit of catholicity. There is nothing further from us than the union of the Church with the State. Such a union must prefer the doctrines of some one sect; but here all denominations meet together.

We hold the Church and State to be co-ordinate, neither amenable to the other; but that God is the creator of both, and each bound to recognize Him. The enemy have taken religion out of politics, and ruined that. They now propose taking it out of education, which will ruin that; and it will only remain to take it out of the Church also. While we reverence the forefathers we must not consider their political work perfect or advance impossible. We remain stationary, like the Chinese. Christian people must take Bible authority on civil government; it says government is an ordinance of God. Its power is all ultimately derived from Him, only mediately from the people.

The Constitution is a godless instrument, and was so intended. As a written charter it is merely a description of physiological constitution, and in its vital laws our nation is essentially Christian; free government itself is a Christian institution. We want a written guarantee of this now that Christian principles are attacked on all sides. While protecting the liberty of the individual, conscience must choose what principle shall mould the character of the nation.

Eight-tenths of our people, if not Christian, desire, for their children's sake, that the nation be Christian. If we fail to make it so now while we have the power, the result will be a great religious war in this country. The issue will be made upon the banishment of Christianity, and its vitality will be forced to assert itself. If it fails in its duty now the nation cannot continue to prosper.

The audience was very large and attentive. The list of members is still increasing, representing all sections of the country. Quite a number of lady delegates were enrolled.

This Morning's Proceedings.

MARCH 4.—This morning the session opened with prayer by Dr. Sproul.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions reported:—

First. *Resolved*, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature, and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God.

Adopted unanimously.

Second. That nations, as sovereignties wielding moral as well as physical powers, and having moral as well as material objects, are morally accountable to God.

Adopted, after warm discussion, many desiring to make the religious element more prominent in the resolution.

The third resolution, declaring that the moral law under which nations are accountable includes the revelation of Divine will contained in the Bible, was under discussion at the close of the morning session.

The Committee on Resolutions consists of Drs. McAllister and McIlvaine, Professors Stoddard, B. L. Fahnestock, B. R. Bradford, Revs. Alexander Clark and Samuel Laird, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, J. F. Wallace.

A final adjournment will take place this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Volume of Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, had an interchange of views on the instructions of the House to report a bill to increase the volume of currency fifty millions of dollars. The committee are at a loss to know whether it was intended that the increase should be in greenbacks or in national bank notes, and therefore the character of the bill is as yet undetermined. It is probable that in this connection they will report a plan for funding the national debt. They will carefully consider the entire question.

FROM NEW YORK.

Political.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 4.—The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors stands 14 Republicans to 11 Democrats, a Republican gain of one.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 22¾. State and Western Flour declined 5@10c.; State, $4·70@5·75; Western, $4·65@6 10; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn firm and scarce; new mixed Western, 96@99c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 14@14¾c. Whisky dull.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extra Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to commence Monday, March 7, and continue ten days. It is raining here to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Breach of Promise Case.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—In the Baltimore City Court Rachael Hennin has recovered $5000 from James Dempster for breach of promise of marriage.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by Mr. Ferry, repealing the Test Oath act of 1862.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed on the calendar.

Mr. Revels presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi for a speedy removal of the political disabilities of all the citizens of that State. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Drake presented a memorial of the National Association of State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, adopted at a meeting in Washington, D. C., yesterday, asking Congress to take measures to inaugurate a system of public instruction by national schools similar to that inaugurated under the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Minister to France relating to the so-called Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railway Company, and copies of any letters to the Secretary of the Interior on the suoject. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the bill would not be taken up, as there was a controversy about it, and the entire morning would be occupied to the exclusion of more important matters.

Mr. Sumner replied there was no controversy about it.

Mr. Trumbull did not know by what authority the Senator made that statement. There might be no controversy in his mind, but conflicting statements had certainly been made on the subject.

Mr. Sumner said this society had undertaken to exclude colored persons simply on account of color, and in view of the admission of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Revels) to the floor, it would be a shame for the Senate further to countenance this injustice.

Mr. Davis remarked that notwithstanding all the concessions the Senator had asked for in the District had been fully complied with, he was still dissatisfied, and now insisted that the charter of this medical society should be abrogated.

Mr. Thurman said there was a special reason why the bill should not now be taken up, and that was the absence of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Patterson), who possessed information on the subject important to the Senate.

Mr. Sumner said he had reported the bill after conference with the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Davis asserted that he knew the Senator (Mr. Patterson) was opposed to the bill because he had so told him before leaving.

Mr. Sumner thought there was some misapprehension resulting from the similarity of the bill to another.

Messrs. Conkling and Morrill (Vt.) opposed the motion in view of the absence of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The motion was then not agreed to by yeas 21, nays 26.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Not agreed to.

Mr. Pratt on his own request was relieved from further service on the Committee on the District of Columbia.

House.

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.), the Georgia bill went over till after the morning hour.

Mr. Johnson rising to a personal explanation, denied that statement made in the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento *Union* that he had been acting in hostility to the bill making appropriations for the naval service to allow the mechanics and workmen at the various navy yards to be continued in employment. Instead of acting against that bill he had labored strenuously among his Democratic colleagues for the largest appropriations that were recommended.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution calling on the Seretary of the Interior for all information in his department relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) introduced a bill to organize the militia of the Territory of Wyoming. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private business.

An adverse report on a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster was made from the Committee on Invalid Pensions; but, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the report was rejected, and after much opposition the bill was passed.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. Wood rose to a personal explanation. About the time the investigation as to the sale of cadetships commenced he had noticed in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* a statement that he had appointed a cadet out of his district. He had taken no notice of that statement, and subsequently the same correspondent had stated that he (Mr. Wood) had appointed a son of General Gilmore, a resident of Ohio, and that the cadet himself was not a resident of his district. He had taken no notice of that, but he now found that the same statement, with additions, had been copied in some of the Ohio Illinois, and Indiana newspapers, and he therefore thought it incumbent on him to rise and say that the charge was false entirely. He had made no appointment out of his own Congressional district, nor had he appointed the son of a man who did not live in his district. He called upon the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to state whether there was any evidence before that committee to substantiate the allegations against him.

Mr. Logan, Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, explained that one of the witnesses in the case of Whittemore had stated that Mr. Wood had appointed a person not living in his district, nominating General Gilmore's son. But the same witness had subsequently written to the committee to correct his testimony, saying that he had ascertained, on his return to New York, that he had been mistaken, and asking to have the statement as to Mr. Wood struck out of his evidence. That was all there was of it.

Mr. Wood remarked that the *Tribune* must, if it knew anything at all about the case, have known that which the Chairman of the Committee on Military on Military Affairs had just stated.

As the House extended the privileges of the reporters' gallery to the representatives of the press, he hoped that at least the reputation of members would not be held up to public censure in cases where there was no ground of justification whatever for it. Although he had been in Congress ten or twelve years he had never made an appointment either to the Military or Naval Academy where the appointee did not reside in his district.

FROM EUROPE.

Eugenie and Mrs. Burlingame.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Empress has written a tender and condoling letter to Mrs. Burlingame.

The City of Boston.

LONDON, March 4.—The Board of Underwriters have again declined taking any risks on the missing steamship City of Boston.

M. Rouher and the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, March 4.—It is again reported that M. Rouher desires to become a member of the Corps Legislatif.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92⅝@92¾; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅜; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11·30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10 000 bales. The sales for the week have been 48,000 bales, including for export 5000 bales. The stock in port is 292,000 bales, of which 168,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 21,000 bales, including 9000 American. Corn opens firmer.

LONDON, March 4.—Linseed cakes firm; Linseed oil quiet and steady. Tallow firm.

PARIS, March 4.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 10c.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet at 69f. 37½c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 4—2 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 110½.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—2 P. M.—Cotton dull and the sales will not exceed 8000 bales; stock of cotton afloat 412,000 bales, of which 286,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

California wheat, 9s. 1d.; Red Wes'n, 7s. 8d.@8s. 9d.; Red winter, 8s. 7d. Receipts of wheat for three days 12,500 quarters, of which 5000 were American. Flour, 20s.

LONDON, March 4—2 P. M.—Sperm oil firm at £90. Refined petroleum dull at 1s. 9½d.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States 5-20s quiet at 95¼@95¾.

HAVRE, March 4.—Cotton opened quiet.

BREMEN, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet here and at Hamburg.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—U. S. 5-20's closed firm but quiet at 95⅛@95¾.

PARIS, March 4.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 74f. 42c.

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Tax on Tobacco.

Judge Bradley and Southern Senators.

Gen. Butler and the Georgia Bill.

Railway Accident in Vermont.

The Latest by Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day to report bills extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, allowing the Central Pacific to connect with the Union Pacific and granting lands to the Kansas Pacific to run a road from Cheyenne Wells to a point in the northern part of Mexico.

The Tax on Tobacco.

A delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers was before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, asking a change in the internal revenue law so as to make the tax on all kinds of tobacco specific at 16 cents per pound. They stated that the proposed change would only make a difference of five millions a year in the revenue from tobacco, and that as the tax is being lowered on other necessities it should not be kept up on tobacco. The committee regard tobacco as a luxury, and cannot see the force of the argument for a reduction. Commissioner Delano would be willing to make the tax uniform at 24 cents per pound, but it is doubtful if the committee will accede to this.

Newspaper Investigation.

The House Judiciary Committee is preparing to execute Butler's resolution to investigate newspaper men. It is doubtful if the House will vote the necessary appropriation to carry on an investigation, in which case Butler will suffer a defeat.

Southern Opposition to Bradley.

Southern Senators here held a caucus and resolved to keep the nomination of